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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1872. NO. 102.

## FIRST EDITION.

### NEW YORK.

### COL. FISK ASSASSINATED.

### SHOT BY STOKES, HIS RIVAL.

### Sequel of the Mansfield Case.

### Prompt Arrest of the Assassin.

### GREAT PUBLIC EXCITEMENT.

### Death Bed Scenes on Sunday.

### Last Moments of Prince Erie.

### Military Funeral Arrangements.

NEW YORK, January 6.—James Fisk, Jr., was shot twice in the breast by Edward Stokes at the Grand Central Hotel, at twenty minutes past four this afternoon. The following are the circumstances attending the affair: At 4 P. M. a carriage stopped at the entrance of the Grand Central Hotel. It contained Fisk and a companion. The former alighted and entered the hotel for the purpose of proceeding to his rooms. As he ascended the first step Stokes came out of the adjoining passage, unperceived by Fisk, unbuttoned his coat, drew out a revolver and rapidly discharged three shots at Fisk. The first lodged in Fisk's shoulder, the second whistled close by his head, and the third with a more fatal direction took effect in his abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. Fisk at once staggered and fell, while Stokes, casting a look of hatred on the prostrate form of his victim, said in savage tones: "I have done for the ——— this time." Fisk evidently recognized his assailant before falling, but made no remark. Immediately after the shots were fired the hotel employees rushed to the scene. While some cared for the wounded man, others seized Stokes, who, seeing escape impossible, made no resistance. He was promptly handed over to the police. Fisk was quietly conveyed to his room, where the surgeon of the hotel was soon in attendance on him. Meantime telegraphic messages were sent for further surgical aid and friends of Fisk. The scene at the hotel after the shooting was one of extraordinary excitement, crowds coming from matinees of the various theatres, hearing of the occurrence, thronged the corridors of the hotel eagerly endeavoring the event and making inquiries about the particulars of the outrage. The officers who arrested Stokes conveyed him to the Fifteenth Precinct Station, where he is now lodged in a cell. It is said that the order of Judge Brady, restraining Stokes and Miss Mansfield from publishing the letters of the latter Mansfield's possession affecting Mr. Fisk, Peter B. Sweeney and others, has had an exasperating effect upon Stokes. It is believed that he was aroused to desperation partly in consequence of rumors, generally received as well founded, that the grand jury have found an indictment against himself and Miss Mansfield for attempt to blackmail Fisk.

The wound in Fisk's abdomen is similar to that which caused the death of Vallandigham. The doctors who have now (eight o'clock) probing for the bullet, but have not yet succeeded in finding it. It is not supposed the wounded man can survive until morning. The coroner has been sent for to take his ante-mortem statement.

The news of the shooting of Fisk has spread over the city, and has produced intense excitement. There was a vast crowd of people around the hotel when Fisk is living in a very critical condition. It is possible that Stokes was in an excited state of mind caused by the proceedings at Yorkville, where he was a witness to-day in the Mansfield libel suit. For some time he is said to have been in a desperate state of mind, evidently caused by the slowness of the progress of the case against Fisk in which he was concerned. In June last an award of $10,000 was made in favor of Stokes in settlement of a long standing claim he had against Fisk. With this he was dissatisfied, and applied to have the award set aside and the case reopened. This is now pending. Within a few months since Miss Mansfield instituted a civil s uit against Fisk for the recovery of $50,000, moneys which she claims to have given Fisk. Thereupon Fisk applied for an injunction restraining the use of his private letters in Miss Mansfield's prosecution, which it is said were about to be published, and which was yesterday decided by Judge Brady ordering its continuance. When Fisk opposed the preliminary injunction in the civil suit of Miss Mansfield, affidavits were filed on the part of Fisk setting forth that the case was an attempt at blackmail, whereupon Miss Mansfield instituted libel proceedings at the Yorkville Police Court, which are still pending.

Stokes was interrogated at the station house on the shooting, but his counsel, ex-Judge McKean, refused to make any statement. The most intense indignation is universally expressed against the manner of the shooting. Among hundreds who inquired at the hotel as to the condition of the victim there was but one opinion, intense indignation against the assassin and commisseration for the victim. Drs. Wood and White and others are in attendance on Fisk. His wound is pronounced dangerous. There is considerable nervous prostration, but neither hemorrhage nor inflammation have as yet set in. While Fisk's condition is considered critical the opinion of the surgeons in attendance is that he would certainly live over night. Charles S. Spencer, one of Fisk's friends, staid in a retiring at the Grand Central Hotel that Stokes had already obtained $50,000 from Fisk, and that failing his last attempt he had, like a coward, shot Fisk. He also said that when Stokes left court to-day he was perfectly cool and collected.

Many friends and acquaintances of Fisk are at the hotel. Wm. M. Tweed and Jay Gould are among the number. Fisk is calm and collected and able to converse. About nine o'clock a coroner heard the statement of Fisk as to the shooting, as already telegraphed. About half-past nine he was engaged with his lawyer, D. B. Field, making his will. The doctors are unable to state up to ten o'clock whether the bullet has penetrated an intestine, consequently there is some hope that the wound may not prove fatal.

FISK'S STATEMENT TO THE CORONER

Was to the effect that he had come to the hotel, made inquiries as to whether Miss Morse was in, and being answered in the affirmative, proceeded up the stairs. He had no suspicion that any one intended to harm him. When about on the first landing he saw a flash and felt something strike him upon the abdomen. Before falling he recognized Stokes as his assailant. He not again see Stokes until he was brought before him to identify him.

The evidence of the boys in the hallway corroborated the statement of the wounded man, and they remembered distinctly that Fisk had come to his injuries at the hands of Edward S. Stokes.

Bellin, his former partner, was among those who visited Fisk. It is rumored that Stokes has engaged John Graham to act as his counsel. The bullet penetrated about two inches above the navel, and passed down towards the right. The doctors are of the opinion that the intestines are uninjured. Threats of lynching were freely expressed against Stokes.

2 A. M.—Fisk is sleeping soundly. The ball has been found, but not extracted. The surgeons feel confident that he will live through the night, and think favorable of ultimate recovery.

DEATH COMES—FISK'S LAST MOMENTS.

NEW YORK, January 7.—A few minutes before eleven o'clock this morning James Fisk, Jr., expired. All that unremitting medical skill and attention could do had been done, but of no avail. Jay Gould was in attendance from an early hour this morning. His face wore, while there was yet hope that his friend might recover, its usual calm expression. No somewhat Fisk expired, however, than Gould's fortitude gave way and his grief found vent in tears. The news of Fisk's death spread rapidly and every where produced profound sensation and regret. All the aspersions that his enemies had heaped upon his character were in a moment forgotten, and only his noble qualities of head and heart were remembered—his frankness, his generosity and his charity. The scene in and around the room where the body lay was touching in the extreme. It became necessary to admit up stairs only those who came at first on business, notwithstanding a very large number of friends and guests of the hotel viewed the body. Many ladies were among them. Later in the afternoon, prior to the removal of the body to Fisk's late residence, the general public were admitted to view the body.

At six o'clock this morning the first omnibus change appeared in the pavement, although not perhaps the first indications of the final end. He grew a little restless, his face had a greater pallor and his breathing was less easy and regular. On feeling his pulse Dr. Fisher found it was more rapid, very nearly one hundred. At half past six Colonel Fisk said something in a broken tone and then closed his eyes. The change in his face had become more apparent. The pallor was more death like, and moisture appeared on his forehead. The pulse was over the hundred, and the doctors stood by the bedside watching the patient attentively. At seven o'clock it was at first announced that he was fast sinking, and that the danger of a sudden ending of his intense agony was very great. His pulse at this time was 130. Dr. Fisher went down stairs in a hurried manner and asked something of the night clerk; then went back again. He looked very anxious.

HIS WIFE AT HIS BEDSIDE

At a quarter-past seven Mrs. Fisk arrived. She was admitted first into the ante-room, and soon afterwards into the bed room. Mrs. Fisk remained seated at the bedside of her husband. This scene was the most heart-rending that had yet taken place, and those present could not suppress their emotions. The doctors were appealed to by the wife to give some little hope, but they gently indicated that they dare not say there was any chance of life. Fisk was not much moved at moments when he was cognizant of his surroundings, but seemed never deserted by the coolness and fortitude which he displayed when first shot. At eight o'clock there was a little change, at half-past eight the doctors consulted, and at nine o'clock the suppressed excitement, about his bed was almost too intense to bear. At half-past nine friends were permitted to go to his bedside, and he thanked them for coming. After this the rapidity of his decline showed itself more strongly than ever before. At ten o'clock there was eager and hushed whispering, as it was told in every car that the end was surely drawing nigh. At half-past ten he lay scarcely knowing that there were any one ministering to him. He turned his face to the wall, noticed no one, and ceased to breath at a quarter of eleven o'clock. The body will be conveyed from his late residence, No. 313 West Twenty-third street, to New Haven depot at two o'clock Monday afternoon. The funeral will take place at Brattleboro, Vermont, Tuesday at one o'clock P. M. The brigade to which the Ninth Regiment is attached, has been ordered out to escort the remains to the depot to-morrow, the Ninth acting as special funeral escort. The officers of the brigade will wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days.

THE MURDERER.

Stokes was taken to the Tombs this morning and placed in a cell on the second tier where the worst criminals are confined. When he heard of Fisk's death he expressed regret, and said he did the deed in a state of frenzy. The indignation of the public finds vent in the general wish that the criminal may be tried, convicted and hanged without delay.

THE PRESS ON THE AFFAIR.

The journals comment upon the Fisk murder. The *Herald* says the cowardliness of the act reaped its first fruits in the public mind by awakening for Fisk a wide felt sympathy. There is nothing in the case to distinguish it from murder, for which death on the gallows is the penalty if convicted.

The *Times* pronounces the murderous deed, brutal and cowardly, which will attract toward Fisk an amount of public sympathy to which no part of his career has entitled him.

The *World* says: "In the act may be seen, in its most acute type, the spirit of those immarital murders which disgrace our pretensions to civilization, and whatever miserable results this wretched business may have, it will have one beneficient effect. If families men who cannot see that murder is murder when perpetrated under the specious plea of uphelding home sanctity will learn to appreciate the same crime when perpetrated with a view of concubinage."

## NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

### The Way the Public is Plundered.

### A. T. Stewart's Testimony.

On Saturday the United States Senate Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, continued the New York Custom House investigation. Mr. A. T. Stewart was the first witness.

The following written statement, made by Mr. Stewart, was read by his clerk:

The removal of the business from the Cunard and Hoboken stores has not only caused pecuniary loss, but great inconvenience to importers. The greatest portion of merchandise is imported by steamships, and when they make long passages, as during the fall and winter, they discharge their cargoes on arrival to be ready to sail again at the appointed time. When such is the case the importer has not sufficient time to make up his entry and have it passed at the Custom House. Consequently all goods discharged under such circumstances are sent to G. O. store. Soon after the appointment of Moses H. Grinnell as Collector the G. O. business was removed from the Cunard and Hoboken stores. At that time there was on the west side of the city the same number or more of G. O. stores than now; but when the business was removed the number in New York was not increased to correspond with the diminution of storage room, and the result has been that storage accommodation has been so restricted that when several steamers arrive together, their cargoes are crowded into the present stores in such a state of confusion that great delay ensues in obtaining possession. The number of foreign steamers arriving at New York during the past two years has largely increased. They are of greater size and bring larger cargoes than a few years ago, yet the storage capacity of the G. O. stores has been actually diminished, to the loss and delay of the importer. In consequence of the General Order business being now controlled by one it has become a monopoly, and the charges increased $1 50 or more on a single package, instead of about half the rates, as formerly, which difference is pure loss to the merchant; besides, there is an additional expense of cartage, say fifty cents per case. When the Cunard and Hoboken warehouses had the privilege of receiving goods, such as arriving by those lines were discharged from the ships direct to the warehouses, without any expense of cartage, and there remain in bond, without any additional charge. If an importer has made an entry for goods to be deposited in the above stores, and his packages come to hand before the merchandise must be carted to the general order stores in New York, and carted back again, making a double expense of cartage, besides the storage and labor fees of from $1,50 upward per package, even if they remain but a single hour under general order. The general order stores in New York are in unsafe quarters, surrounded by cotton warehouses, and other hazardous buildings, as may be seen by the annexed diagram—rendering it difficult to procure insurance, and only at extra rates, whilst insurance is easily effected on the most favorable terms in the Cunard and Hoboken stores, owing to their safe and isolated position. The confusion of sending so many goods, from all parts of the city, Jersey City and Hoboken, to those two stores only, which even one or two cargoes will produce, causes interminable delays, resulting frequently in heavy losses to the importer from fluctuations in price, without any benefit or additional security to the government.

Mr. Leet guaranteed our house that in carting the highest price paid should not exceed $1 75 a case; but they attempted to charge $2 00, which we refused to pay. Apart from the principle, the difference is great inconvenience to have goods carted from Jersey City to New York stores, after obliging a delay of ten days, whereas when delivered in Jersey City, merchants were relieved of great annoyances. It is no advantage to the Government to have goods carted to the New York public stores, as no more has got into the Treasury, because no merchants will leave their goods in the stores for one hour if they can help it.

The witness was then examined on the method of bonded warehousing now, say, continued Mr. Stewart, that the present system of general business is an outrage on the New York merchants, from whom the Government derives its greatest support, and is no additional advantage to the Government. Further I say that the steamship companies who are able and willing to give the Government proper security for the payment of duties thereon would be much better controllers of the "general order business" than these gentlemen. Leet and Stocking, of whom I am sure I never heard until they came to New York in this interest.

Mr. Stewart's cross-examination by Senators Howe and Stewart did not materially modify the statements a whit. It lasted a long time, during which Marshal Sharpe and other Federal officers came in and stood deliberately vis-a-vis to the witness. The politicians crowded and pushed around all the while, and leaned affectionately close to the chairs of those Senators on the exposed side of the dais.

When, Mr. Murphy, with whom, however, I do not find a fault, came into my office, I told him that to change this outrageous "general order system" would endear him to the merchants of this city. He did not act on my suggestion, however. I also twice called the attention of President Grant to the outrage, and from him it received no attention. Secretary Boutwell, too, I apprised of the absolute necessity of reform in this branch, without any good results, or at least apparent relief. The government is morally responsible for every dereliction of duty. Because it does not employ competent men to perform the government service, nor are the salaries sufficient remuneration for men who should be possessed of the requisite knowledge for positions in the examiners' and appraisers' department, when a bale of goods is to be examined, to compare the actual value with the invoiced worth, the examiner should be an expert in that trade or manufacture, which would make him of twice the salaried worth to me than he is nominally to the government.

Mr. Cooper, clerk in Stewart's, was next examined, and testified that merchants were liable to jams in getting their goods, owing to the fact that there were but two general order stores. There was great delay in delivery at the general order appraisers' stores. Stewart in 1871 had paid duties on more than $10,000, being about $5,000 more than usual.

David Ogden, ship-owner, testified that in 1865 the Custom House endeavored to make him pay a month's storage on a cargo of coal before he could land it. He commenced suit and recovered. The Collector said there was no law for the charge, only Treasury instructions. Last year instructions came from Washington to the Collector that when a cargo was changed from one vessel to another he should charge half a month's storage, unless the goods were placed in Leet's warehouse. Witness was charged for the storage of goods on board his own ship. The payment was extorted. Obtained by witness against the Custom House have been stopped by a Treasury clerk, one James, who happened to live in town. A number of similar cases the government pleaded the statute of limitations. The witness related a story of an American vessel sailing from Cuba coastwise being charged tonnage fifteen times. He wrote to Secretary Boutwell that the charges were illegal. Mr. Boutwell replied that Cuba was not a West India island.

Mr. Lewis, managing editor of the *Evening Post*, handed in a statement that the gentleman who said that there were five hundred tons personal baggage on the steamer was G. S. Hubbard, of Cambridge, Mass. He also said that on his arrival in a steamer, some weeks ago, the Inspector refused a present of a sovereign; ten minutes latter he said, privately, "What did you mean by offering me money in the sight of everybody. Josiah Rich knows of frauds in claims for damaged goods."

## LOUISIANA POLITICAL MUDDLE.

### Great Excitement but No Riot.

### U. S. Troops Aid the Sheriff.

### The Court to Decide Between the Warmouth and Carterites.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The political muddle continues. The Mechanics' Institute has every appearance of military and police headquarters. A large body of police were kept on duty during last night, and to-day some three hundred policemen and several companies of militia are there, besides two companies of United States troops, who are under arms in the vicinity of the State House. Gov. Warmouth this morning issued a proclamation as follows:

"It having been brought to my knowledge that careless and basely false rumors were put in circulation, to the effect that the military authorities of the United States government had withdrawn their support of my acts as Governor of the State, I beg to state that these reports are false and without a shadow of justification. I am in entire and perfect accord with the military authorities stationed here, and I have assurances from them that they will sustain and assist in repressing disorder and tumult."

The Governor, through his attorney, applied to the Eighth District Court for an injunction against the Carter faction, to restrain them from attempting to organize the House of Representatives or transact any business whatever as such at the "Gem Saloon" or elsewhere, except such as are entitled to claim their seats in the House now in session, with a quorum, at the State House. The Governor informed General Emery of these proceedings and asked his co-operation in case of resistance, and to act without further notice in case riot or tumult should occur.

Speaker Brewster, of the Warmouth faction, also applied to the Eighth District Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* directing Geo. W. Carter and General Mudgett, Sergeant-at-Arms, to produce in Court the bodies of three members of the Legislature alleged to be forcibly detained and deprived of their liberties.

Judge Dibble of course granted all the processes asked for. The Marshalites accordingly ordered the writs issued and served. They were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who attempted to serve them on Carter, but was refused admission to the hall where the latter was in session. The Court, therefore, applied to the Governor for military force to enforce the orders of the Court.

About five o'clock, when these facts became known, an immense crowd rapidly assembled around the State House, Royal street, Royal street, between Canal and Custom House streets. About the same hour a battalion of infantry and a company of the Metropolitan police, with fixed bayonets, all under command of Col. Squirrs, moved from the State House down Canal street, turning into Custom House street at the old levee, out Custom House nearly to Royal street, where they were halted. This movement produced the greatest excitement. The crowd on Royal street increased rapidly and in a few minutes extended two or three squares on either side. The crowd seemed greatly excited and a riot was greatly feared. The citizens in the vicinity on Canal street were closed, as well as those on Royal Sarcet. Col. Squirrs, taking the Sheriff to the Court room, read the statute of the Legislature and demanded that the Sheriff be allowed admission to serve the process of the Court.

After a parley the Sheriff served his writ and the military moved back to Mechanics' Institute. The whole affair is regarded as this action of the militia as favorable, and gave them hearty cheers as they passed Royal street, the crowd giving way as they passed. After the military left the Carter party began to reassembled before the Legislative Hall, calling loudly for Carter, who came out and delivered a brief speech, stating that Judge Dibble had received from the United States Marshal a communication, in which he says: "General Emery informs me that in consequence of the nefarious course of Governor Warmouth, he (Emery) would support him no longer." Great applause followed this announcement, showing that the sympathies of the large number of citizens there assembled approved of Emery's action. Carter spoke a few minutes longer, and was frequently interrupted by applause. Speeches were also made by Mr. Eustace and Judge Cotton. These speakers mentioned that the excitement was fast subsiding, and urged Carterites, because they stood pledged to repeal four odious and oppressive measures, the control of the metropolitan police, election and printing laws.

The injunction before the Eighth District Court restraining members of the General Assembly from meeting elsewhere than in the State House, will be tried on Wednesday.

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued from the Eighth District Court, directing the commander of the revenue cutter Wilderness to produce in Court Senators supposed to be aboard that vessel. There is yet no quorum of the Senate. The General Assembly on Royal street adjourned until Tuesday. Monday being HOLIDAY. Mr. Ogden stated to the House that the members would obey and submit to the processes of any Court whenever served.

About seven this evening the St. Peter street armory was opened by a crowd of men, who armed themselves to arms and afterwards paraded the streets. Each faction claims that overtures of compromise have been made by the other.

Mr. C. A. Weed, of the *Times*, called on the Governor. Judge Ogden and Col. Carter, proposing a suspension of further action until noon Tuesday. The propositions have not been accepted by either party. At eleven P. M. the city is quiet, and no further excitement is apprehended until Tuesday.

## GREAT FIRE IN FORT WAYNE

### Total Loss $150,000—Amount of Insurance

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 6, 1872.

J. B. White's extensive fruit house and grocery was destroyed by fire this evening about eight o'clock. The origin of the fire is not definitely known. It is rumored that a kerosene lamp upset, but this is not credited by the proprietor. The building and entire stock is a total loss. An adjoining three-story brick, occupied by millinery shop, office, &c., was also destroyed, and a boarding house next west was damaged much. The total loss will reach near $100,000 on stock and buildings. On this there is $3,000 insurance in the Fire and Marine of Springfield, Massachusetts; $4,000 on stock and $4,000 on buildings in the Liverpool, of London; $1,500 each on building and stock in the Underwriters, $2,500 in the Home, of New York, and $2,500 in the Ætna, of Hartford, Connecticut. There is probably $12,000 in other companies, but the exact amount, or in what companies, cannot be ascertained to-night. The loss in the two adjoining buildings will not exceed $25,000. The adjoining wholesale grocery of Trentman & Son, drug store of Wagner, and other buildings, and stocks therein, were considerably damaged, probably to the amount of $25,000. There was but little wind blowing, otherwise the loss would have been immense.

The following additional amounts have been ascertained as insured on J. B. White's stock lost by fire last night: North British and Mercantile, of London, $3,000 on stock; Hartford, of Hartford, Conn., $4,000 on stock; Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn., $2,000 on building. Total insurance $29,000. His loss is near $75,000 on stock and building. He will rebuild at once. The loss on Taylor's building, adjoining, is $10,000; insurance $5,000 in North British Mercantile and Phœnix, and $5,000 in North America, Philadelphia. Trentman's loss in damage to building and stock is $25,000; insurance Liverpool and London, stock $20,000; Hartford, building, $5,000; Ætna, Hartford, $5,000; Home, New York, $15,000; German Mutual, Indianapolis, $3,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $3,000; Andes, Cincinnati, $7,000; Continental, Philadelphia, $5,000; Phœnix, $8,000; Underwriters, $5,000. Wagner's loss is nearly $5,000; insurance $15,000; Ætna, Hartford, $10,000, Anderson's boarding house lost nearly $5,000, on building, furniture, &c.; no insurance. On other buildings surrounding the damage to buildings and stock will not exceed $10,000, with a slight insurance. The total loss will reach near $150,000.

Thacker, who shot the chief of police on Thursday of last week, was discharged by the court yesterday, the Grand Jury failing to find a bill against him. McGee was buried to-day; large funeral.

### Stove Factory Destroyed by Fire.

MANSFIELD, O., January 7.—A stove factory, five miles east of Forest, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $4,000; no insurance. It was owned by D. Delord, of Milan, O.

### The Trial of Mrs. Wharton.

ANNAPOLIS, June 6.—The Wharton trial was adjourned this morning, soon after the assembling of the Court, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Steele, counsel for the defense. It is rumored that the defense are disposed to submit the case to the jury without argument. The State Attorney and Attorney General addressed a note to Dr. Williams, saying his attendance is compulsory.

Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, is said to be ill beyond recovery.

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

### The Change of Spanish Minister

### Indian Department Extravagance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1872.

The Situation with Spain.

Official confirmation of the recall of Senor Roberts, the present Spanish Minister, and the appointment of Admiral Polo to the position, has been received at the State Department. The significance of this change is much disputed in official circles. It is intimated at the State Department that the new appointment does not necessarily mean a change in the Spanish policy, or express any threat, so far as the home government is concerned. On the other hand, members of the Administration express the opinion that it is unfortunate the change was made at this present juncture, as it cannot help embarrassing both governments in their dealings with each other in view of the existing delicate relations.

Indian Department Extravagance.

The Quartermaster General and the Commissary General have each written official letters, in answer to inquiries made by Iowa parties for the purpose of ascertaining whether the charges lately printed in regard to the disbursement of large sums by Elijah Sells in the Cherokee country, under Secretary Harlan, were well founded or not. Gen. Eaton's letter is as follows:

OFFICE COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 5, 1872.

SIR: In reply to your verbal inquiry, you are informed that the returns from Fort Smith, Arkansas, for the winters 1865 and '66, do not show any flour purchased at that post by the Subsistence Department. The flour used there was sent from St. Louis, Mo., and cost in St. Louis $3 94 per one hundred pounds. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. B. EATON,
Com. Gen. Subsistence.

The Quartermaster General replied as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1872.

SIR: It appears from the records of this office that the Quartermaster's Department paid for the transportation of pound freight from St. Louis to Ft. Gibson in 1865 and '66 at the rate of $1 18 per hundred pounds.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

A. M. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-in-Chief United States Army.

Thus Government flour cost, delivered at Fort Gibson, $5 12, at the time, as the records of the Indian office show. Superintendent Sells was paying Perry Fuller & Co. $15 per hundred pounds for flour. Over one million dollars were expended in a manner quite similar to this.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1872.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that when a party carries on the business of a wholesale and retail liquor dealer on the same premises he may not separate certain packages from which he may retail, but cannot wholesale from the same package.

COLFAX WILL NOT DECLINE.

President Colfax says that he will not decline a renomination.

SUPERVISOR RELEASED.

Late Supervisor of Internal Revenue Kryzanowski, who is under indictment for embezzling $26,000, was to-day released from arrest in this city on giving an indemnity bond for $10,000.

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.

The President is in constant telegraphic communication with the Secretary of War and others on Louisiana affairs. It is authoritatively stated that the administration will not interfere in local difficulties there any further than necessary to preserve the peace. Gen. Emery has been ordered to use his best judgment in the premises. Yesterday acting Secretary of the Treasury Hartley inquired of Collector Grinnell whether the revenue cutter was used to prevent a quorum of the Legislature by not landing at the city. Collector Casey's reply was in the negative. Upon which no further action was taken. The General Assembly on Royal street adjourned until Tuesday. Monday being HOLIDAY. Mr. Ogden stated to the House that the members would obey and submit to the processes of any Court whenever served.

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## FIRE IN TITUSVILLE.

### Half a Block Destroyed—Loss $100,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 7, 1872.

A fire broke out in a shoe store on Spring street, opposite the Postoffice, about one o'clock last night. The adjoining buildings all being of wood, the fire spread rapidly, and half a block closely built was destroyed before mastery was gained over the flames. The buildings were occupied as stores, saloons, offices and lodging rooms. Most of the goods and furniture were gotten out of the buildings but were greatly damaged by handling. Freeman House, Petroleum Hall and Commercial Black were the largest buildings burned. City Engineer Smith, while rendering valuable assistance at the fire, fell from a ladder a distance of twenty feet, fracturing both knee-pans and getting an ugly gash in the forehead. Total loss $100,000; insurance about $50,000. The companies mostly interested are the Royal, $9,300; Ætna, $6,800; Andes, Cincinnati, $6,600; National, Boston, $4,000; Alps, Erie, $4,000; Monongahela, $1,833; Eureka, $1,833; Franklin, Philadelphia, $1,000; Lycoming, Pa., $1,800; Allemannia, Cleveland, $1,000; balance in small amounts in other companies.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1872.

NEWS GATHERINGS.

The messenger of the Bank of New York had his pocket picked yesterday of a sight draft amounting to $20,000 in the office of Brown, Bros. & Co. No arrests.

The pigeon match which was announced to take place at Fleetwood Park was broken up by the police. Before the police interfered twenty-two birds were trapped for each contestant. Bogardus killing seventeen and Paine thirteen. All attempts to continue the match were then frustrated.

Isaac Vanwart Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, has been sentenced to be executed at White Plains January 16th.

The Custom House Investigating Committee have hired a room for their future sessions at the Astor House, for which they pay twenty-five dollars per day.

The hearing in the injunction granted by Judge Barbour (not Learned as reported in respect to the sale of the New York Printing Company, has been adjourned till next Tuesday.

City Chamberlain Bradley has resigned and is succeeded by Palmer of the Broadway Bank.

The *Evening Telegram*, in an extra, said it is received on the most reliable authority that ex-Comptroller Connolly left the city for South America on Tuesday. It is not probable, however, that this statement is correct, as Connolly was said to be in the city on Wednesday.

The officers of the Third Avenue Savings Bank say they have $400,000 cash on hand at present, and have only $200,000 in claims.

It was confidentially asserted this afternoon that the Grand Jury of the Court of Over and Terminer had found an indictment against Stokes and Miss Mansfield for conspiracy to obtain money, and warrants had been issued for their arrest. Fisk had been about the building all day, the Grand Jury at various times during the past week. The anti-Jury Ring have found other indictments, but the names are not yet known.

IS CONNOLLY GONE?

It is reported to-night that ex-Controller Connolly left on Thursday (not Tuesday as before stated,) for South America. The report cannot be substantiated, but reporters who called at his residence could get no information.

### Physician Murdered in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 7.—Dr. Merriman Cole, a retired physician, was found brutally murdered in his office, at 86 North Exeter street, about eight o'clock last night. He was found lying dead on the office floor by his daughter, who went to call him to his supper, with thirteen wounds about his head and face, and with his skull crushed in three different places, apparently with a hammer. One pocket of his pantaloons was torn out and a portion left hanging on the outside. About nine dollars were found scattered over the floor and twenty-four dollars were found in his wallet. In his coat pocket on the table was an unfinished receipt, which Dr. Cole was doubtless writing when struck down. He was in the habit of collecting his rents every Saturday. The locality of the murder was in the very heart of the city, being about two blocks west of Baltimore street and east of Jones' Falls. Intense excitement prevails, but no arrests have yet been made.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, January 6.—The memorial funeral services of Marshal Prim were celebrated yesterday. King Amadeus attended in person. Senors Sagasta and Zorilla were not present. It was decided at a cabinet meeting on Tuesday last to convene the Cortes on the 21st inst.

BUCHAREST, January 6.—The Senate has approved, without amendment, the convention for the settlement of the railway question, by a vote of 31 to 6.

LONDON, January 6.—The Marquis of Hartington, Chief Secretary of Ireland, in an address to his constituents declared that the government must be firm in repressing the rebellion in Ireland.

PARIS, January 6.—The prosecution of a man named Cremer for shooting a grocer of Dijon, because he was suspected to be a Prussian spy, has been commenced.

LONDON, January 6.—British sovereignty has been proclaimed over that portion of African territory which was recently annexed to the colonial possessions of Great Britain. Brand, President of the free States, protests against annexation.

LONDON, January 6.—The Government having refused to help the Geographical Society organize an expedition to search for Dr. Livingstone, several new appoals are made to the people for assistance. Great efforts are being made to start the expedition this month.

Ex-Emperor Napoleon on New Year's day is reported to have said: "I will give Thiers six months of Presidency of the French Republic, and at the end of that time Gambetta will be in his place and the change would be favorable to the Imperial cause."

### The Markets.

LONDON, 2 P. M., January 6.—Consols, money 92⅞; account 92⅞. American securities—5-20s, '62, 92; 5-20s, '65, 93; 10-40s 91¾.

FRANKFORT, January 6.—5-20s, 92, 92⅝; 10-40s, January 6.—Rentes 56 francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 6.—Cotton active and firmer; middling upland 10¼d. Red winter wheat 12s. Flour 26s. Corn 33s. Cheese 63s.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH*

In the Criminal Court at Chicago, Saturday morning, a motion was made by counsel for defence to quash the indictments against a number of Aldermen for offering to receive bribes, on the ground that Alderman is not a householder in the district in which the indictment is founded, he not being a ministerial or judicial officer. The crime of soliciting a bribe by an Alderman is not known in the statute. Judge Rose took the matter under advisement and will render a decision to-day.

It is announced that an order has been received by the United States District Attorney at Chicago, from the authorities at Washington, instructing him to at once proceed to the foreclosure of mortgages held by the government as the Custom block, upon which it is proposed to erect Government buildings. The Government invited the owners of this property to put in their proposals to sell. This was done, but the figures were so exorbitant that they were at once rejected by the Commissioners.

A San Francisco dispatch says Mrs. Laura D. Fair is in excellent health and confident she will never be hanged. Elisha Cook, her principal counsel, died in the last hour of 1871.

There is a little over two hundred cars of delayed freight on the Union Pacific Railroad, owing to the snow blockade, most of which is under motion by extra trains. There is now at Omaha and on the opposite side of the river about four hundred cars of freight for the West. The railroad company hope to be successful in overcoming many of their engines having been disabled and ditched recently. It is expected that the first through train since the West Saturday afternoon, the first through trains since December 23d.

The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati will decide to-day by a vote of the members, whether or not the Board shall endorse the $120 Second and 149 First avenue, where we will be pleased to receive calls and examine our stock JOHNSON & COLVIN.

whether the proposition to submit a proposition of appropriation of $1,000,000 for the construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, should be repealed.

The small-pox is abating in Cincinnati There were forty-seven cases last week, fifteen less than during the previous week.

The Nebraska Legislature will meet to-morrow. As the question of the legality of the session is raised, and as it is doubtful about the members getting their mileage, only a few are expected to be present. It is not expected that the session will be a long one.

A special from Brownsville, Texas, says Judge Russell, of the Fifteenth Judicial Court, has decided that the school law is unconstitutional and has granted an injunctional injunction against collecting tax thereunder.

The steamship Algeria, from Liverpool, put into St. Johns yesterday short of coal.

A fire in the picture and mirror establishment of L. A. Dodge, in Buffalo, Saturday night, resulted in damage to the amount of $20,000.

The rumor that ex-Controller Connolly had fled to South America is unfounded. He was at his home Saturday evening.

The New York International was preparing to celebrate the banquet, the anniversary of Paris Commune. Karlbald has been elected an honorary member of the Society.

Theophilus L. Houghton, a veteran journalist, died in New York on Saturday.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons will hold a special session this week to consider the case of the murderer of Pet Halstead.

White's Block, in Newark, New Jersey, was burned Saturday night. Loss $20,000.

The grand jury of Somerset county, New Jersey, has prosecuted the old Board of Freeholders, charging that $10,000 have been spent since 1868 that cannot be accounted for.

The steamer Idaho, from Liverpool, arrived at New York to-day.

## *THE CITY POOR.*

### *Meeting of the Board of Guardians.*

The Board of Guardians of the Poor held an adjourned meeting on Saturday afternoon, at the office of the Secretary on Fourth avenue. The following members were present: Messrs. Anderson, Fitzsimmons, Hays, Shaw, Smythe, Sweitzer and Torrence.

Secretary Fortune read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Several special committees were continued.

A communication from the Farm Superintendent relative to the erection of fences on either side of the proposed track of the Pittsburgh, Charleston Virginia Railroad, where it passes through the City Farm property. The matter was referred to the Solicitor of the Board, with instructions to see that the company pay for the land and the railroad company be properly fulfilled.

Mr. Fitzsimmons called attention to a young girl named Trimmer, whose conduct was such as to warrant her transfer from the Poor Farm to the House of Refuge. The gentleman stated that the girl in question had been bound out to several respectable families, but such was her *penchant* for stealing, blasphemy, &c., that she was invariably returned to the Board. A resolution authorizing the Superintendent to make the transfer was passed.

The Superintendent's report showed that on the 31st December there were 230 persons in the Poor House, a gain of 11 on the previous month. During the month 20 were admitted, while the deaths and discharges were 18.

The report was accepted and filed.

Dr. Ward reported that during the month of December thirteen cases had been admitted into the hospital. Of this number eight had died

# The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1872.


IT is pretty well settled that the *Florida* was not detained or searched by a Spanish vessel,—therefore a reason for war with Spain is not to be found in that quarter. Nevertheless all is not serene, for it is on the broad ground of humanity that this country should interfere against the barbarous Spanish policy in Cuba. Mr. FISH is represented as being so set against doing or saying anything different from what we have been doing and saying that his continuance in the Cabinet depends on inaction and silence. In this connection the Secretary's enemies wish it to be understood that his son-in-law WEBSTER is counsel for the Spanish Government here, and makes annually a great deal of money out of the position; but those who know the Secretary will be slow to believe that he is influenced by this consideration, even if he is wrong-headed in this matter.

THE Revenue Reformers are for Mr. DAVID A. WELLS for one of the the Commissioners to inquire into the labor question under Mr. HOAR's bill, should it pass. Mr. HOAR and the reformers generally are for a rate of tariff duties which would result in one of two things: either the reduction of the wages of labor so as to enable our iron mills to compete with those in foreign countries, or stopping home manufacture entirely and buying abroad. Either one or the other of these contingencies would as surely happen as the r sing of the sun; and some such experience might teach Mr. WELLS and his reform followers the difference between hard realities and fine theories, though a costly lesson it would be. An impartial and intelligent inquiry into the labor question would prove just what we have stated, and if Congress or the country requires more proof, the inquiry might as well be made, though Mr. WELLS is not indispensible to its successful prosecution.

IN THE testimony taken by the Senate Committee concerning the General Order System, in connection with the New York Custom House, more especially that given by Mr. LINDSAY, the public will get a clue to the reluctance at first shown by Mr. CONKLING to any investigation whatever. The facts which have come out concerning LEET's connection with the general order business are discouraging to those who would believe that persons in near relation to Gen. GRANT have not abused the influence which their position gives them, and those that which, but for the confidence in his integrity, would be to him a serious injury. LEET, PORTER and BABCOCK are unpleasantly disclosed, and one cannot help thinking that if such things had existed in the "purer days of the Republic," a great deal would have been said about it. As yet, however, the committee are only on the threshhold of the investigation, which, it is gratifying to know, appears to be conducted with the intention to be thorough. It seems probable that before they complete their labors Gen. GRANT will discover several places where the Civil Service needs reforming. From what has already come out, the public are likely to feel a decided interest in that Washington "mess," composed of LEET, PORTER and BABCOCK.

A NEW YORK free trade journal intimates that Mr. HOAR's bill to establish a Labor Commission is simply a protectionist movement, designed as far as possible to thwart the operations of the opponents of a discriminative tariff, and that if the Commission is appointed, a rose-colored report on the virtues of a protective policy, and on the benefits which it confers on the workingman may be confidently looked for. We have not hitherto been in favor of the proposed measure, but it is to be frankly confessed that the complaint expressed by our contemporary is the best reason for the appointment of the Commission which has thus far been given. Nothing can be more true than that a protective tariff on imports conduces very largely to the prosperity of the workmen of this country, and if the report of the Commission shall have the effect, by its convincing array of facts and figures, of checkmating the schemes of those who appear regardless either of the welfare of our laboring classes, the building up of our manufacturing activities and the general developement of the productive and industrial resources of the nation, it will have conferred a real and lasting benefit upon the country at large. Nor should it be forgotten that the fears of the free traders belie their arguments, for if a discriminative tariff be intrinsically injurious, how can a mere report demonstrate it to be beneficial?

OF THE making of parties there is no end. A new political society has been organized in Cincinnati, whose purpose is the reformation of national politics through the organization of affiliated societies throughout the country. The platform of principles is very similar to that laid down by a number of gentlemen in the same city last year; indeed, judging from the names of some of its promoters, we infer that it is more an attempt to resuscitate the former organization than to create a new one. The platform embodies the freetrade heresy that the only legitimate purpose of a tariff is to provide for necessary revenue; demands the support of the Constitution as amended, and the protection under it of the rights of every citizen; declares for universal amnesty; for a return to specie payments; for the maintenance of the public faith; for the abolition of the caucus system in legislative bodies; for civil service reform, and against secret political societies. The signers do not tell us how, under their tariff programme, the interest on the public debt is to be paid, or the principal itself liquidated, nor do they acknowledge their indebtedness to the Republican party for the ideas which they have derived from its practices and principles. The only novel plank in the platform is its opposition to the caucus system. There can be little doubt that this is at variance with the instrinsic spirit of our Republican institutions, nor that it has given rise to many corruptions and abuses. The better portion of the Republican press, however, has for a long time past looked with disfavor upon the system, and at different times urged a reformation of the practice, so that not even this point can be claimed as original. There is little probability that the association will make itself felt beyond the locality in which it had birth.

### A PROTEST.

One of the most original and surprising incidents of the time would seem to be Bishop DUPANLOUP's resignation of his seat in the French Academy in consequence of the election of M. LITTRE. Though known to us yet only through the cable, it may safely be received as a fact, as it is one of those very improbable events, which even so imaginative a reporter as PAUL CLIFFORD's friend, TOMLINSON, would hardly think of inventing, supposing him to have resigned his professorship in a German university and to be again on the press. To have become one of the Immortal Forty must have been to the Bishop the realization of one of his most earnest and most dearly cherished earthly wishes. No doubt, there are eminent men of letters in France who feel above the ambition of being an Academician, and who, disdaining to solicit the honor, honestly think that they can get on without the Academy as well as the Academy can get on without them. But the Bishop of Orleans in his literary chaire is evidently a man to feel the need of a seat in that famous assembly as the one fitting recognition of his merits. Indeed, it is not uncharitable to suppose that he was uncomfortably conscious of a void, of incompleteness, up until the moment when his manifold toils were rewarded by the distinction which he has just voluntarily laid down. True, he *has* been a member, and is no longer one by his own act, and he may and probably does feel that, like CORNELIA's hero, "aspiring to descend," he has in a moment covered himself with honors in which there is ample compensation for the life long dignity secured by his association with the Forty. By the church the Bishop's resignation cannot fail to be highly appreciated, and will probably be acknowledged in some imposing way. It is not the first time that M. DUPANLOUP has entered protest in the name of religion against the readiness of his countrymen to honor its enemies for the sake of their literary or scientific eminence. So long ago as in 1841, when he was Professor at the Sorbonne, he was compelled to suspend his much applauded course of lectures on sacred eloquence in consequence of the storm raised by his denunciatory langnage touching VOLTAIRE. M. LITTRE, whose election is regarded by the Bishop with so much disgust, is one of the most eminent scholars in France. Educated as a physician, he never practiced the profession, but has devoted his whole life to literature and science. In the departments of philosophy and linguistics his merits are so great and his labors in the elucidation of the French language and literature have long been so distinguished that he would, no doubt, have been admitted to the Academy years ago, but for his religious opinions. A friend of COMTE and one of the leading expositors of Positivism, he is quite naturally objectionable to ecclesiastics.

### JAMES FISK, JUNIOR.

Over the dead, justice itself forbears to be harsh. While, therefore, the sudden and violent ending of JAMES FISK, JR., at the hands of his successful rival in the favor of a woman who was the wife of neither, will strike every reflective person as the natural, if not indeed the inevitable consequence of his code of morals and conduct of life—no disposition will exist to enlarge upon his notorious faults and follies, vices and crimes. It is probable that commercial and financial circles throughout the United States will experience a feeling of relief at his decease. For, notwithstanding his vanity and buffoonery, he was very far from being a person of ordinary mind or mould. A man who, no matter by what practices or processes, could, within so short a period, lift himself from the position of a peddler to that of a financier feared and dreaded throughout the land—who could steal railroads, keep them and run them in defiance of courts and owners—who could create alarming money crises by getting up corners in stock involving millions and tens of millions of dollars, in spite of the most extensive and vigilant combinations against him—who possessed himself of judges, juries and legislatures pretty much at his pleasure, and almost at will could convulse the great financial centers of the country, cannot be said to belong to the ordinary types of mankind. It is true that what he achieved was done through the most reckless violation of law, and the utter disregard of all the principles and dictates of morality; but this only serves to deepen our regret that a man of such vast natural gifts and resources should have been the commercial and financial brigand that he was, and that his powers and faculties were not trained and exercised for the advantage and benefit, instead of the harm and injury of his fellows. With his death, a formidable disturbing and corrupting influence is withdrawn from the commercial, monetary and social world. The legitimate business concerns of the country in some sort stood in perpetual danger from him, and from the conspiracies which he organized. He was to the settled pursuits of trade and finance that which the Bedouins are to the caravans of the desert, and no one knew from what quarter or at what moment he might swoop down upon them, leaving nothing but ruin and Black Fridays to mark his track. It is not necessary to moralize over the tragic manner of his death; it carries its own weighty moral with it, without any words. If the lesson and warning which inhere in it are observed and heeded, he will not have lived and died in vain.

### *A New Magazine.*

We take pleasure in announcing the appearance of a new Magazine, published in New York, and named *The City*. Should subsequent numbers maintain the high standard of excellence set in the first, the success of the enterprise may well be considered as assured. Printed on fine tinted paper with a cover in blue-gray and furnished with many handsome illustrations, *The City* is, in outward appearance, by far the most elegant of the American monthlies. And the contents are equally attractive. The paper by Senator Sumner on the history of the art of engraving, with its reproductions of famous portraits by the Albertype process, by itself worth many times the price of the Magazine. Mr. J. Greeley, Dr. Bellows, Col. Knox and Julian Hawthorne are some of the distinguished authors who contribute papers in the first number of *The City*.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, "Organizer of the Commune and Presidential Head of the International," has no notion of having genius confounded with lunacy. That he is a genius he can't help, and he is not going to put up with the confused ideas of ignorant people, editors and others, who have caught up the report that an uncle of his has made an affidavit that he is a lunatic." This is showing proper indignation. If the report ever got into our paper, and we don't think it did, we desire to have our rebutting affidavit go on the record, for it is our deliberate judgment that Train is a genius, and that whoever confounds his genius with lunacy is himself a lunatic, or worse. We look upon Train as a great man—in his way. All great men have their ways, some more so than others. We fancy that there is something awful in "Organizer of the Commune and Presidential Head of the International," the latest title of the Great Agitator—a meaning more significant than that of "Next President" and knowing what may happen, we desire, above all things, to be on friendly terms with the man of genius who thus throws his banner to the breeze.

UPON receipt of the first reports from Louisiana respecting the unseemly struggle between the Warmouth and Kellogg factions, the Democratic press, from one end of the country to the other, instantly assumed that the President was at the bottom of the quarrel, and that the violent attitude of the party with which the Federal officials were concerned, was the result of some private understanding between it and the Administration at Washington. In some journals the complication was distinctly characterized as "Grantic fight," and in all of them, either directly or by inference, the Administration was charged with violent interference in the affairs of a sovereign State. Every one, of course, is liable to err, and if those journals which so precipitately rushed to the conclusion that the President intended to mould the politics of Louisiana to his liking by force, shall now, after the prompt and decisive course taken by the Executive in the matter the moment that the facts came to his knowledge, acknowledge their mistake and express regret for the injustice which their partisan heat betrayed them, the error will be sufficiently retrieved. Considerable curiosity will be exhibited during the next few days as to whether this is likely to be done.

DISCOURSING upon the services rendered the brute creation by Mr. Bergh, President of the New York Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, a leading Democratic journal of that city refers to a number of the physcial amusements indulged in by its inhabitants, among others that of the worrying of dumb animals, and says "rat-baiting is a brutal sport, and those who indulge in it are brutes." It is highly creditable to the humanity of that journal thus to put itself on record against the low and demoralizing "pleasures" of low men, and its remonstrances will doubtless have a good effect. Now let it carry its philanthropy a little further, and give the country the satisfaction of knowing that it is equally opposed to the negro-baiting sports indulged in by certain classes of people in the South. We have read a good many articles in that journal, editorial and otherwise, respecting this particular kind of amusement, but have thus far rather been led to conclude that the practice received its tacit sanction and indorsement than the contrary. It is to be hoped, however, that its sympathy and sentimentality are of a more genuine character than those of Sterne.

THEY have a way in Massachusetts of having an "election sermon" preached on the assembling of the Legislature. This year that duty was performed by the Rev. Dr. Peabody. The character of the performance may be inferred from the remark of the Boston *Post*, that "were Senator Schurz to have stood upon the floor of the Senate and read the sermon from the author's manuscripts, he would have been sharply interrupted a dozen times by Senator Morton, jeered at by Nye, sneered at by Chandler, and jumped upon afterwards by Conkling. It would have been unpardonable heresy to preach such sterling truth in that atmosphere which is fanned with its vigorous and truthful expressions even at this distance." We conclude therefore that the Missouri Senator will do no such thing, for it is no slight thing to be "jumped upon by Conklin."

THE Boston *Advertiser* argues in favor of the postal telegraph in this country, concluding with the remark that "the postal telegraph is likely to be an essential feature, and to delay it unnecessarily is foolish postponement of a blessing. Whenever it is established we shall be likely to regret that it was not done sooner."

SENATOR SUMNER's One Term Amendment has been indorsed by the Illinois House of Representatives. The Democratic side brought up the resolution and generally voted for it.

### *GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.*

The number of hogs packed in the West at ninety-four points, including Chicago, for the season, gives a total to date of 3,029,451. The number estimated for the entire season is 3,995,376. The number packed last season was 3,175,103.

The following are the total receipts and shipments of hogs and cattle in the Chicago market for the year 1871: Hogs—receipts, 2,393,372; shipments, 1,160,856. Cattle—receipts, 540,146; shipments, 462,054.

France has 27,000 miles of telegraph lines; England, 25,000; Russia, 25,000. The United States has 75,000 miles—the equivalent of the three countries named. North Germany has 15,000 miles; Austria, 10,000; the East Indies, 13,500; all America, outside of the Union, 11,000, and the rest of the world together less than this country alone has.

An order was sent from the Interior Department some time ago, directing the settlers who have occupied the Osage Indian lands in Kansas, to quit, on the ground that they rightfully belong to the Indians. The settlers objecting, the soldiers have made their appearance upon the scene, but the settlers refuse to go and propose to fight. It is said that they can muster at least three thousand men, all pretty well armed. An effort will be made to prevent collision, but the order of the Government is to be carried out with regard to the removal of the settlers.

A new railroad to Chicago from the North is projected, as a feeder to the great Northern Pacific Railroad. An effort is being made to get the right of way for it along the Lake shore, but this is stoutly opposed.

Recent news received in Spain from Cuba seems to have created some anxiety as to the present condition of the insurrection. The best four iron-clads in the Spanish navy are to sail for Cuba this and next week. One, the Arapiles, has sailed. Messrs. Lopez & Co., of Cadiz, have orders to prepare transport steamers for the 20th instant for the embarkation of 4,000 picked soldiers. So great is the enthusiasm in the army that the appeal for the 4,000 was met by an offer so general that lots had to be cast this week among the regiments, for the battalions which should go. Two Generals of experience in Cuban life are to go out to assist the Conde de Balmaseda in a new campaign, which it is hoped will finish the war.

It appears from the exhibits of the French Board of Customs that the total importation of France in 1870 was about $556,234,000, and the exportation about $572,000,000. The most curious fact in the report is the fresh evidence given of the French passion for transhipment. In this war year, the importation of the precious metals fell off 50 per cent., but it was still vastly in excess of the importation. The total exports foot up about $52,387,734; the imports $83,007,698. During the decade ending with 1870, the aggregate excess of the inflow of these metals over the outflow, was very nearly $441,192,000.

A Kansas billiard table is thus described: "First, in the middle of the floor was an enormously large box, on which was laid about a wagon load of sandstone, covered with about eight yards of blue jean. For pockets they had old boots; for cues they had old broken hoe-handles; boiled eggs for balls, and to count this lovely game they used dried apples on a clothes line."

The New York horse market is said to be supplied by the various States as follows: Fine carriage horses from central and western New York, Michigan and Kentucky; speedy horses from New York State, New Jersey, Vermont, Maine, Kentucky and Canada; saddle horses chiefly from Kentucky; heavy draft horses from Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana; common work horses, for railroad cars and stage use, from Indiana, Illinois and Canada. An approximate exhibit of the transactions in the market during 1871 makes the total number of horses sold, outside of public auctions, 32,302, for the aggregate sum of $5,552,200.

It is officially reported that the value of all the farm products of the United States during the past year—excepting the live stock—amounts to $2,455,000,000.

Advices just received from New Zealand state that the notorious Maori rebel Kereopa, who instigated the murder of Rev. Mr. Volkner and ate his eyes five years ago, has been captured. Public feeling is strongly in favor of his immediate execution.

The terrible severity of the present winter is without parallel in the history of Wisconsin. It is not common in that latitude that the thermometer gets below zero more than once or twice during the winter; and for years it has not been known to reach over three degrees to five degrees below. But this winter we have congealed beside the mercury that showed from twelve degrees to twenty degrees below, and in parts of the State on a parallel with Green Bay, the thermometer has registered from eighteen degrees to twenty-six degrees below.

It is said that, in the village of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, on the Sabbath only a few hours before the fire which swept them from existence, some thirty or forty young men got together, marched up to the great Little Methodist Church with two or three kegs of lager beer, and held a mock service, going through with all the ceremonies, administered the Lord's Supper and other rites of the sanctuary.

A table just completed at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that there are nine hundred and twenty-eight manufacturers of tobacco in the United States whose bonds for compliance with the law requirements of the law amount to $8,094,000.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: A builder of this city, who has been inconvenienced for the last eight or ten days by the weather in the erection of a house which he has contracted for, a day or two since telegraphed to the Weather Bureau at Washington to know if the fine weather then existing was likely to continue through the week, and was answered "Yes, go ahead." The gentleman has so much faith in his information that he has made preparations to recommence his work to-day.

Among the improvements now mooted in Rome is the creation of a magnificent winter garden in the center of the city, and attached to which there will be a cafe and a theater, as well as an open air theater for concerts. Connected with the same scheme will be an opera house, which is intended to be the national theater of United Italy, and the plans for which are being sent from England by an English architect, Mr. Walter Emden.

On the 19th ultimo, in New Orleans, while the circus of John Robinson was parading the streets, a dray collided with a car, on the top of which was a royal tiger. The animal was so greatly freightened by the accident that he ruptured a blood vessel and died in a few minutes.

An Illinois farmer has told his story. He was going out to his corn crib the other morning, he says, when he saw a large rat, with head erect, carrying a full-sized ear of corn in his mouth, while at the same time his tail was wrapped around another large ear, which he was dragging behind him.

It is said that the yak, or grunting ox of Thibet in the Central Park collection, has grunted but once since his arrival in this country. An eccentric gentleman of New York stands by the stall in which the creature is kept for hours at a time, almost every day, in hopes of hearing him grunt.

WE do not believe that the Administration has any sympathy with the efforts made by certain New York journals to belittle the evidence of Mr. Greeley and others before the Senate Custom House Investigating Committee. The question is not what may or what not have been the cause of Mr. Greeley's hostility, or that of any other person, to the Custom House authorities, but whether the charges which have been made respecting the corruption and abuses of its management are true. The mere fact that a witness is unfriendly to the Administration is no reason why his testimony should be impugned. The people want to know the whole truth of the matter, and to get at the bottom of the whole business. This can only be done by the most thorough sifting, and it is to be hoped that every witness, whether for the Custom House authorities or against them, will make a clean breast of it before the Committee.

THE Washington *Republican* discusses Pennsylvania and the Vice Presidency, assuming that a great deal of interest is felt in this State on the subject, which is new, except so far as there is a very general wish to know if Mr. Colfax will not stand again. There are some funny things in the article, which concludes as follows:

Mr. Forney would make a noble Vice President. He does not feel at home in the Philadelphia Custom House. The Vice Presidency would suit him admirably. It would bring him prominently before the country again, and take him out of the narrow ruts of State politics. If Mr. Colfax decides to retire, and if the second place on the ticket must be given to a Pennsylvanian, no better selection than Col. Forney could possibly be made. But it will depend on Mr. Colfax, and on what he shall say in a few days. He must not this time make the mistake of speaking riddles and conundrums on the subject.

THE appeals which the Harrisburg *Telegraph* puts forth against special legislation, "roosters and pinchers," and all sorts of legislative corruption, the existence of which is now admitted, is something for the COMMERCIAL to have lived to see. It was not many years ago when it was denounced by the *Telegraph* beyond measure for saying less than itself now asserts with the greatest show of the most perfect horror which a virtuous man can command.

### *PERSONAL.*

A New York letter says that a church is to be established in that city under the pastoral charge of Rev. Cora Tappan, the wife of General Tappan, who commanded the New Mexican brigade during the war, who served on the Indian Peace Commission, and who was, for many years, a newspaper correspondent, connected with the New York *Tribune* and other papers. Rev. Mrs. Tappan was formerly Mrs. Cora Hatch, and subsequently Mrs. Cora Daniels, and was well known throughout the country as a spiritual medium.

General Andrew Porter, of the United States army, whose death in Paris has been announced by telegraph, was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1837. He was appointed First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Mounted Riflemen May 27, 1846, and distinguished himself in the battle of Cerro Gordo. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1847, and the same year was created Brevet Major for gallant conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco. He was made Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at Chapultepec. He served in the war of the rebellion, and was made Brigadier General by President Lincoln.

Delabranche, the well-known tenor, was, the other day, severely wounded in the face and eyes by the premature discharge of a musket during the performance of "The Huguenots" in New Orleans. Fears are entertained that he may lose his eyesight.

A letter of Mr. Dickens is just published, in which, speaking of the House of Commons, he says that he believes "no consideration would induce him to become a member of that extraordinary assembly."

Mr. L. J. Baignet, one of the witnesses in the now famous Tichborne trial, was twelve days under examination. Towards the close he said that he thought the rack, the thumb-screw, and other methods of physical torture were perfectly harmless compared with the mental torture to which he had been subjected by the cross-examination. His power of memory had been destroyed.

The poet Rogers tells this story: "An Englishman and a Frenchman had to fight a duel. That they might have the better chance for missing one another, they were to fight in a dark room. The Englishman fired up the chimney, and, by Jove! he brought down the Frenchman! When I tell this story in Paris," observed Rogers, "I put the Englishman up the chimney."

Sir Francis Crowley, whose death on Friday was announced by cable, was one of the most successful manufacturers of England. He was born in 1817, and early in life became a partner in the great carpet manufactory of his father at Halifax. This establishment now employs over 5,000 people, and its proprietors have proved great benefactors to the town of Halifax. Sir Francis represented Halifax in the House of Commons, as an advanced Liberal, from 1852 to 1859, since which he has represented the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was made a Baronet in 1863.

Louise Michel, the noted communist woman who was recently tried by court martial, found guilty and sentenced to transportation, made the following outrageous speech to her judges:

"Your faces are uncovered; so is mine, and I can look at you steadfastly. You are men, and I am a woman devoted to the cause of social revolution. Of what use to defend myself? It would not influence your sentence. I am here in your hands; you are masters of my person; do with me as you please. But before falling down, I desire to glorify the memory of those who have just been shot at Satory. Yes, I proclaim it aloud; they are martyrs of the social revolution, of which I am proud to be one of the promoters. What I demand of you, who judge openly, and not in secret, like the Pardons Committee, is a prompt and decisive sentence. I do not want to live, for as long as I live my hatred will follow you, and I shall incite my brothers to revenge. What I ask of you is a place on the plain of Satory, by the side of our dear brother Ferre. If you do not shoot me, you are a pack of cowards."

### LAST DAYS.

BY MRS. E. B. STODDARD.

As one who follows a departing friend,
Destined to cross the great, dividing sea,
Watches and follow the receding days,
That go so grandly, lifting up their crowns
Still higher through their wide, illumined zones,
Gifts they bear low, which I accept, return,
My gifts exchanged between a loving pair,
Who may possess them as memorials
Of pleasure smiled by the shadow—death.
What matter which shall vanish hence, if both
Are transitory and their flight hours—
And of the future ignorant alike?
From all our social thralls I may be free;
Let care go down the wind—as hounds at bay,
With their kennels baying unseen foes,
Give to calm sleepers only calmer dreams,
Here will I rest alone, the morning mist
Conceals no form but mine; the evening dew
Wets not a head—dead forms and my wing fane.
Then will I soar aloft among the wooded hills
Where the sun sinks to his nightly rest,
To think with sun colors, dyed like yellow gold,
Or colored purple like an unpicked plum.
The Frost, now lonesome—for few young have flown—
May flutter her brown wings across my path;
And rearward the sad year, with pallid gray,
May leap beside me, and familiar grow.
The moon shall rise among her flaming clouds—
Black, vaporous fans, and crinkled globes of pearl—
And her sunset silver light be given to me.
To watch and follow these departing days
Must be my choice; and let me be held be
With Solitude, and memory and hope
Unto the last—in that nothing dies;
To show me always, what I may to kn w,
That man alone may speak the word—*Farewell*.
—*Harper's Magazine*.

### *Pennsylvania Mineral Statistics.*

A law was passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature which will require early attention on the part of thousands of the citizens of the State, who, by neglecting to observe its provisions, may place themselves at an unnecessary expense. The bill we refer to requires each railroad and canal company, whose road or canal traverses any of the coal regions of this State, to report annually to the Auditor General, on or before the first of January, or the close of the company's fiscal year as the information can be procured, the quantity of coal and coke received by them for transportation. It also requires each railroad company to report the quantity of coal purchased or mined for their own use in the State; each coal mining company, firm or individual, and all State and county officers to furnish all possible information as to the coal that is sent to market by any navigable river or used by any rolling mill, blast furnace, salt works, or for any other purpose, and which is reported by railroad or canal, and also to report the number and cause of all accidents in mines, in counties where there is no mine inspector. These facts, and many others relative to our mineral resources, are to be collected by the Auditor General and printed, and any company, firm or individual engaged in mining, or any county officer neglecting to give the information, shall be liable to a fine of $100. The statute also appropriates $1,000 for the purpose of procuring statistics that should be known to every citizen of the Commonwealth, and calls upon the persons called upon by the law should respond promptly.

### *"Ahead of its Pittsburgh Contemporaries."*

[From the Blair County Radical, Altoona.]

We have received the prospectus of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, but are compelled to forego its publication for the present. It has seemed to us that a journal so well known as the COMMERCIAL in this county does not need any advertising. For years our people have regarded that journal as the leading newspaper of Western Pennsylvania. And they are right. The COMMERCIAL is far ahead of any of its Pittsburgh contemporaries, and in this county we know ten copies of it are sold to one of any other Pittsburgh daily. Its editorials are better, its telegrams later and fuller, its market reports more reliable and its news briefer and more readable than any other daily in the West. For election returns, legislative proceedings and late news generally, we would sooner have it than all the other Pittsburgh dailies.

### Winter-Proof Systems.

Their boots and flannels are necessary at this season, but the human frame requires something more than these to render it winter-proof. The inner man, as well as the outer surface of the body, must be protected. The raw, moist, chilly winds which prevail at this season transpierce the warmest clothing and are apt to effect the health unfavorably, both through the pores and the respiratory organs. The surest way to avert the evil is to strengthen the internal machine, and thus enable it to repel the devitalizing influence of unwholesome weather. Enrich the blood, gently stimulate the circulation, regulate the bowels, invigorate the stomach, tone the whole system, and brace the nerves with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and no condition of the atmosphere, however inclement, no variation of the barometer or thermometer, however sudden, will have power to render the system thus fortified in advance, and put in perfect working order. Damp and cold, acting upon a sensitives or feeble organization, may produce consumption, diphtheria, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, low nervous fever, or intermittent fever; the importance of rendering the system impervious to these two destructive elements is therefore obvious. Persons in delicate health, or who are at all liable to be injuriously effected by atmospheric influences, should take the Bitters daily throughout the winter and spring. In this way dangerous diseases may be warded off, and a condition of perfect health preserved by individuals of comparatively feeble physique, while those more robust, who scoff at precautions, are suffering the penalty of their recklessness in hospitals and sick rooms.


PURE WHITE LEAD,
Pure White Lead.
Flaxseed Oil.
Flaxseed Oil.
Turpentine. Turpentine.
Varnishes. Varnishes.
Paints of all kinds. Paints of all kinds.
Sperm and Whale Oils. Sperm and Whale Oils.
And at the Lowest Prices, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.
Where also may be obtained the Purest Drugs and Medicines, selected particularly, for family use; also, Pure Wines and Brandies, guaranteed genuine, of my own importation.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
PURE POTASH.
Pure Potash. Pure Potash
Pure Potash. Pure Potash
Pure Potash, guaranteed strictly No. 1, always on hand at JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond,
And also
English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
Of all kinds, constantly on hand, at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

ARE YOU ANNOYED? WITH
*Rats, Mice, Roaches.*
If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying
Abel's Vermin Exterminator.
It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at
CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,
No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.
Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!
BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
DISSOLUTION—
The Partnership heretofore existing between KNABLE & PICKING, has this day, December 11th, 1871, been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. KNABLE retiring. The business will be carried on at the same place, No. 23 Smithfield street, by S. F. PICKING, who is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm or settlement.
W. W. KNABLE,
S. F. PICKING.
January 1, 1872.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—KIM & SONS, 118 Smithfield street (opposite New City Hall), Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods, Toys, &c. It will be our aim to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.
LEWIS KIM,
GEO. F. KIM,
LEWIS C. KIM.

HAVEN PRINTING HOUSE—
COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of STEVENSON & FOSTER, who will continue the business of Printing, Binding and Stationery, at the old established house of W. S. Haven & Co., corner Wood street and Third avenue and 84 Third avenue.
STEVENSON & FOSTER.
W. STEVENSON,
W. G. FOSTER.
January 1st, 1872.
W. S. Haven & Co.'s business will be settled at the store, corner Wood street and Third avenue.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firm of DELANGE & COMPANY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. M. DELANGE will henceforth have exclusive control of the business, which will be continued under the old firm name
M. DE LANGE,
JAS. W. HARRISS.
Pittsburgh, January 6, 1872.

CARD—
I shall be pleased to meet and wait upon my friends and patrons, at the old stand, as heretofore.
JAS. W. HARRISS.
Pittsburgh, January 6, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.
The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of AUDAY, MYLER & ALLISON, was dissolved by limitation on the 30th December, 1871. All business of the firm will be settled at their old stand, No. 43 Wood street.
JNO. AUDAY,
JAS. F. J. ALLISON,
Surviving Partners.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the General Dry Goods Jobbing Business, under the firm name of AUDAY & ALLISON, at No. 43 Wood street.
JNO. AUDAY,
JAS. F. J. ALLISON.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1872.

S. F. PICKING,
SUCCESSOR TO
ENABLE & PICKING,
Wholesale Confectioner,
No. 23 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of BRYAN & CAUGHEY, Iron Commission Merchants, in this day dissolved. GEO. W. BRYAN, on retiring from business connection, takes pleasure in commending to the confidence of his friends his late partner,
JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the friends of the late firm, that he will continue the business under the old style,
JOHN A. CAUGHEY,
Iron Commission Merchant,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS AND IRON ORES,
113 WATER STREET,
And is prepared to afford correspondents the usual facilities in advances on consignments.
JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WHITMORE, WOLFF, LUPP & CO., has been dissolved this date, by limitation, the death of GEORGE J. DUPP having occurred during the interim. The business of the late firm will be settled by WHITMORE, WOLFF, LANE & CO.
M. WHITMORE,
C. H. WOLFF, } Surviving
C. H. LANE, } Partners.
CHAS. T. NEALE,
January 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS date entered into Partnership under the name of WHITMORE, WOLFF, LANE & CO., for the continuance of the General Hardware Business, at the Old Stand, No. 50 Wood street.
M. WHITMORE,
C. H. WOLFF,
THOS. H. LANE,
CHAS. T. NEALE,
JOHN D. CHERRY.
January 1, 1872.
M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE,
C. H. WOLFF, JOHN D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
NO. 50 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION.
THE FIRM OF
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Was dissolved by limitation on the 30th ult. The business of the late firm will be settled by its successors, HAINES & SHEIBLER, No. 94 Wood street.
DAVID M'CANDLESS,
JAMES H. HAINES,
Surviving Partners.
PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP—We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the 1st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is HAINES & SHEIBLER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Wholesale Dry Goods business, and the same will be transacted in the City of Pittsburgh; that the names of the general partners are JAMES R. HAINES and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, both of the City of Allegheny, and the special partner is DAVID M'CANDLESS, of the City of Allegheny; that the capital contributed by the said DAVID M'CANDLESS is Seventy-five Thousand Dollars in cash, and such only appraised according to law; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and that it will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.
JAMES R. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID M'CANDLESS,
Special Partner.
Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. B. HAINES, } General Partners.
F. G. SHEIBLER, }
DAVID M'CANDLESS, Special.

JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,
Fishing Tackle,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,
NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of SAMUEL WILSON, late of South Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims or demands against said Estate will present them to
ROBERT WILSON, Administrator,
No. 35 Fourth avenue.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been granted Letters of Administration on the Estate of JAMES SCOTT, deceased. Parties having claims against said estate or owing debts to the same, will please call at once on the undersigned.
JOHN S. McCULLOUGH,
Nos. 59 and 60 Water street.

$375 A MONTH—EXPENSES PAID—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished to sell our Universal Cement, Combination Tunnel, Button Hole Cutter, and other articles. Circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

DRY GOODS.
Attractive Prices,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
AT 6¼ CENTS,
FAST COLORED PRINTS,
A LARGE LOT SHORT ENDS, LIGHT AND DARK.
AT 8 1-3 CENTS,
MOURNING PRINTS,
GOOD STYLES—FAST COLORS.
AT 8 1-3 CENTS.
GOOD DARK PRINTS.
AT 10 CENTS,
ALL THE BEST MA

**James T. Brady & Co**

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

**BANKERS,**

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

*Government Securities,*

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

**N. Holmes & Sons,**

**BANKERS.**

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

**Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,**

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

**Free of All Taxation,**

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

**Pennsylvania Railroad Company,**

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

**Commercial Banking Company,**

**ALLIANCE, OHIO.**

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

☞References made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, D. D. BEES,
C. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

**IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,**

**BANKERS.**

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

**FINANCE AND TRADE**

SATURDAY, January 6, 1872.

The indications of returning ease to the money market is seen in to-day's bank statement, which shows a gain of over two millions in the legal reserve. The estimated total dividends to be paid out during the month in the whole country is nearly one hundred and fifty millions. This must necessarily give great relief to the money market, which to day was quoted in New York at the legal rate.

In local affairs the banks have returned to a feeling of moderate comfort compared with the pressure of the past few weeks, and borrowers are accommodated in their immediate wants.

Columbia is the feature of the local stock market, being held strong at high figures. Though new wells have been struck at Parker's, that region is so much certain in its results that we are inclined to think there is more in the *anticipation* than the *realization* of a great increase in her earnings, and at the figures quoted a few days ago we would rather be sellers than buyers.

The names of those connected with the new Gas Company, which raised such a trouble in the quotation of the stock of the present company, is a guarantee that the question of the success of cheap gas will be fully tested. While all consumers are interested in the new movement, its success does not justify the low price to which the old stock fell.

—Advices from New York represent that the Rothschilds have made proposals to this Government to purchase $200,000,000 of the new loan on condition that an equal amount of the 1862 bonds should be called in during the year 1872, at such time as the Rothschilds may designate. It was also said in the same dispatch that a refusal for eighteen months was required to be granted the same house to accept $500,000,000 of 4½ per cents.

Jay Cooke & Co. contradict the announcement that a proposal to take $500,000,000 of the new United States loan has been made to Secretary Boutwell by the London house of that name in connection with Hodskins. The latter creates great interest in all classes, especially among the bankers.

—The repudiation by Austria of a portion of the bonded debt, in the way of compelling its creditors to submit to a conversion at a loss, has been punished in a curious way by the London Stock Exchange. All Austrian Government securities were struck from the list and their quotations prohibited. The Hungarian government now wishes to negotiate a loan for $16,000,000 on the London market, and on making proposals is met by the indignation, and told that though it perhaps directly responsible for Austrian bad faith, it augurs was in 1868 part of the Austrian Empire, and must take the consequences. It has accordingly offered, in order to have the ban taken off its credit, to pay five per cent on $28,000,000 of Austrian bonds, or about one-third of the loss suffered by the creditors, and on these terms has been allowed to come again upon the market, but Austria remains in the same position as ever, and the effect is such that it is difficult or impossible to get money for any Austrian enterprise.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds of 1881 | 115½ | 115 |
| U. S. Bonds of 1962 | 109¾ | 110¼ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1864 | 109½ | 110¼ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 | 111¼ | 112 |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new) | 111 | 111 |
| U. S. Bonds of 1867 | 112¼ | 112½ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1868 | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 10-40s | 109¼ | 109¾ |
| New 5s | 108¾ | 109¼ |
| Gold | | |

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| January 6, 1872. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:30 P.M. | 4:00 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 108⅛ | 109 | 109 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109 | 109 |
| Canton | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| West'n Union Tel | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ | 71⅛ | 69⅛ |
| Quicksilver | | | 55¾ | 55¾ | 56 | 55¾ | 54⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ | 56 | | | |
| Adams Express | | 96 | 96 | 96 | | | |
| Wells Fargo Ex | | 58 | 58 | 58 | | | |
| American Express | | 64 | 64 | 64¾ | | | |
| United States Ex | | 80 | 80 | 80¾ | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| New York Central | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 94 | 94 | 94 | 93¾ |
| N. Y. Central scrip | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 93 | 93 | 93 | 92¾ |
| Erie | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| Reading | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| Michigan Central | 115 | | | | | | |
| Michigan Southern | 94½ | 95 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 95 | 95 | 94¾ |
| Illinois Central | 135 | | | | 135 | | |
| Cleveland & Pittsb | 90 | | | | 90¾ | 91 | 90¾ |
| Chicago & North'n | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | 68 | 68 | 67¾ |
| Do. preferred | 86¾ | | | | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Rock Island | 107¾ | 107¾ | 108 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| St. Paul | 84¾ | | | | 85¾ | 85¾ | 84¾ |
| Do. preferred | 73¾ | 73¾ | | 73 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Wabash | 73 | 72¾ | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 72¾ |
| Do. preferred | | | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | 96¾ | | | | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Ohio and Miss'pi | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| Chicago and Alton | | | | | 130 | | |
| Do. preferred | | | | | 130 | | |
| Boston, Hoos'k & E | | | | | 114 | | |
| Harlem | 114¾ | | | | 114 | | |
| New Jersey Central | 108¾ | | | | 108¾ | | |

| | 12:00 M. | 2:15 P.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Tennessee State bonds | 63¾ | |
| No. Carolina, new | 34 | |
| South Carolina, July | 24 | |
| South Carolina, April | 25 | |
| Missouri sixes | 95¾ | |

Money 7 per cent currency.
Gold carrying from 7 to 7½ ₰ cent.

—A suit of some interest has recently been decided in the English Court of Chancery, in reference to the acknowledgment which will take a debt out of the operation of the statute of limitation. In this case the father of the plaintiff in 1840 lent twenty-five hundred dollars, and, as evidence of the debt, took a promissory note payable to himself or his wife for the amount. The lender of the money died in 1863 without having required the payment of the note, and no steps were taken in reference to it until 1866, when, on the application of the wife for some acknowledgment of the debt, the maker of the note endorsed his name on the back of it, adding the year. The maker of the note afterwards succeeded to a valuable property, and died in 1869. In a suit against the estate to recover the debt the Court held that the signature and the date on the back of the note amounted to such an acknowledgment as would bar the running of the statute of limitations. It was contended by the defendant that the signature and the date subsequent to the making of a new note, which was void for want of a revenue stamp. This position, however, it was decided, was untenable.

—The Governor of Missouri, in his recent message to the Legislature, recommends the registration of State bonds, and payment of interest after January 1, 1872, in gold. The debt of the State he gives, "as shown by the Fund Commissioner's report, at $17,466,000; the assessed value of all property, as presented by the Auditor, $675,000,000; and the tax provided by ordinance to meet interest and retired bonds is one-quarter of one per cent. The same bonds is one-quarter of one per cent. The same prescribes that the tax on railroads shall go into the interest account. As that tax, resisted for some time, but lately confirmed, will now be collected, it should be steadily applied to the payment of interest. There are also in the hands of the Treasurer 350 bonds, and 167 Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bonds, available for 1872, and aggregating $217,000. The tax for general revenue is also one-fourth of one per cent.

"To the above, however, to arrive at the actual State debt, must be added the railroad debt of bowns and counties, as below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad and other subscriptions for which bonds have been issued | $8,963,833 81 |
| Floating debt represented by warrants | 2,995,351 50 |
| Railroad and other subscriptions made but for which no bonds have been issued | 3,982,809 15 |
| Total | $40,911,965 45 |

**PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, January 6, 1872. }

REMARKS—The weather continues mild and pleasant. The rivers are in an admirable boating order, and business on the various wharves presents an animated appearance. It is, however, to soon to see and feel the full force of the beneficial effects that are sure to follow the opening of navigation. But already the pulse of trade is quickening, and ere many days we feel assured it will become more active, and so continue until the spring trade shall set in. Prices rule uniform, and there are no changes in quotations worthy of special mention. The receipts of grain are on the increase, and prices are weaker but not quotably lower. Coffees are firm at the late advance, and a further rise is looked for. Poultry is in light supply and prices firm. Following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted; from store in a small lots the usual advance is charged:

ASHES—Leading houses quote as follows: Sod ash, refined 4¼@4¾c; common 4¼@4½c; potash 9¾@10c; pearls 10¾@11c ₰ lb.

APPLES—Receipts 1028 bbls. Fallow Water, Spitzenburg, Newton Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Belle Flower, Romanite Beauty, Rossetta and Northern Spy. Command from $4 25 to $4 75 per bbl; white common are worth $3 00 to $3 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There is an active demand, with sales choice at 6½c to 6¾c per gallon, whilst medium will bring 6¼c to 6¾c per gallon.

BEANS.—A very limited supply in market, especially of prime Navy. We quote sales at $2 00@2 15 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $9 25@9 50 ₰ bbl.

BROOM CORN—The market is well supplied; sales at 9c@12c ₰ lb.

BRAN—In good demand at the following rates: Fancy $4 20@; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; comm on, $2 25@2 50.

BALED POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; 5-lb cans $28 00 per dozen. Other sizes graded for different sizes.

BITTERS—Receipts 164 packages. The supply is liberal and prices weak. Choice table is worth 23@25c; common to medium 14@18c ₰ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts, 7,799 pieces. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured hams 13½@14c; Sugar-cured shoulders, 8@9c; plain do, 7¾c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 12c. Mess pork $15 00; hams sausage 11c. Lard in tierces 10c; buckets 11@11¼c. Spiced pig's feet $2 50 per keg.

CANDLES—Sons N XXX $12 ₰ bbl; extra cured $8@10. Demand active.

CANDLES—Mould 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 70.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21¾@22c.

CHEESE—Receipts 825 boxes. Prices are unchanged. Demand fair at the following figures: New York Goshen 16¾@18c; Ohio do 15@15¾c; Ohio Factory 14@14¾c; Dairy 13@13½c.

CRANBERRIES—Sacked Bell Berries $17 00@18 00 ₰ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12@13 per barrel; bushel crates $4 50.

CIDER—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 70.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21¾@22c.

CHICKS

# THE VERY LATEST.

## WASHINGTON.

LOOKING AFTER OUR COAST DEFENSES.

Regular Orders in Congress To-day.

Case of Special Agent Wright.

Interesting Educational Statistics.

**Attention to Coast Defenses.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7, 1872.

The War Department, since the possibility of Spanish complications has suggested itself, has been paying some attention to the condition of our coast defenses. On Friday morning the Board of Engineers for fortifications, consisting of Generals J. G. Barnard, Z. B. Tower, Q. A. Gillmore, H. G. Wright and H. L. Abbott, reported at the war office, having been ordered to this city by the Secretary. The Board was in session yesterday, and will meet again to-morrow.

**Embarrassed by Press Exaggerations.**

Much feeling is expressed on the part of several members of the Administration as to the reckless way in which some of the newspapers have been foreshadowing a war with Spain in the last few days. The motives for these exaggerated statements can not be accounted for, and it is remarked that they tend to embarrass the Administration in its dealings with these delicate matters.

**In Congress To-Day.**

The regular order in the Senate is the Custom House Reform bill of Senator Fenton, on which this Senator will take the floor at one o'clock to-morrow. In the House, pending the question in the morning hour, will be Mr. Kellogg's resolution requesting the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill for the repeal of the income tax and for the repeal of other internal revenue taxes, except on liquors, cigars, tobacco and stamps. Mr. Dawes wishes it to be referred to his committee without instructions, and so it is doubtful whether a test vote can be obtained upon it.

**Case of Secretary Harlan's Special Agent.**

At the request of Secretary Delano, the Attorney General has just rendered an opinion concerning the force and legality of the appointment by ex-Secretary Harlan of J. W. Wright as special agent of the Interior Department to collect Indian claims, and the validity of the bond given by Wright. Upon question whether Harlan's appointment of Wright made the latter an officer of the Government in such sense as would evoke the Government to proceed against him under the Embezzlement act, the Department Justice holds that the appointment was in violation of law, and further, that its terms are such as to debar the Government from sustaining criminal prosecution for any delinquencies of weight. Upon the question of the binding character of the bond accepted from Wright by Harlan, the Attorney General holds that while it was not required or authorized by any law, it is not contrary to any law or public policy, and the Government could recover such damages as it has suffered, through Wright or his sureties. It however, appears that the bond was not worded so as to provide for faithful discharge of duty as special agent of the Department, but only for the proper discharge of duties as Attorney of the Indians. While the Interior Department thus finds itself stopped in the prosecution it was about to begin by the curious wording of the appointment and the bond, it has decided to proceed in the matter under other criminal acts which are not confined exclusively to public officers.

**The Report on Education.**

From the advance sheets of Commissioner Eaton's report on education it appears there are 5,660,000 persons in the United States who cannot read or write, four-fifths of whom are in the Southern States. Of the Northern States Ohio has the largest number of minor illiterates, the figures being 47,654. The total number of illiterates in the leading Western States are as follows: Ohio, 175,149; Indiana, 127,015; Illinois, 133,573; Michigan, 51,304; Wisconsin, 55,205; Iowa, 45,669; Missouri, 222,385; of which 60,622 are colored. Pennsylvania has 22,235 illiterates, and New York 241,152. The largest illiteracy, according to statistics, is in North Carolina.

**Democratic National Convention.**

Democratic politicians here are agitating the question of holding their National Convention at Philadelphia.

**Louisville Canal Improvement.**

Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, is here as one of the number of gentlemen who are to present the claims of the Louisville canal, and urge a speedy appropriation to complete it.

**The Treaty of Washington.**

An attempt is to be made in the House of Representatives to postpone all action on those sections the treaty of Washington which relate to fisheries and navigation of the Lawrence till the Colonial Parliament has ratified them.

**Will be Retained.**

There is believed to be no doubt that Mr. Hulburd, Controller of Currency, whose term is just expiring, will be continued in his present office.

**Rev. A. B. Way Arrested.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., January 6.—Rev. A. B. Way was captured this evening near here and brought back, causing quite an excitement. He requested the Marshal not to tie him, as he was not trying to escape.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1872.

FISK'S WILL—HIS REQUESTS.

The following are the provisions of Colonel Fisk's will: Mrs. Hooker, his sister, received $100,000 in Narraganset Steamship Company's shares; his father and mother receive $3,000 a year each; to each of the Misses Morse he has bequeathed $2,000 a year; to the Gilsey Regiment $11,000 (this last gift was made a week ago, but was legalized last night); to his wife he bequeathed the balance of his property of all kinds; to Mrs. Gould, for whom he entertained the warmest and most disinterested friendship, one of his personal effects, and entrusted to him "The Labor of Love," as he is called in the will, of carrying out all his Fisk's) projects in regard to public improvements. Mrs. Fisk inherits all of her deceased husband's shares in the Erie Railroad.

PRELIMINARY TO THE ASSASSINATION.

During the proceedings yesterday in the long continued libel suit of Mrs. Mansfield against Col. Fisk, both the plaintiff and Stokes were subjected to a rigid examination, Mrs. Mansfield breaking down and shedding tears. By a strange coincidence it happened that Stokes was interrogated as to whether he had ever threatened Fisk in any way, he seemed somewhat embarrassed by the question, but finally said that he had never threatened him otherwise than with legal processes. During all the time he was in the court room Stokes was entirely self-possessed with this one exception, and did not in any way betray the deadly purpose which he executed two hours after leaving the court room. After proceedings at the court had terminated, the lawyers engaged in the case came down town and proceeded to lunch at Delmonico's. John R. Fellowes, Assistant District Attorney, Counseller Spencer, Stokes, and one or two others formed the party. They had just ordered their oysters and were enjoying a meal when Judge Barnard came in and communicated the fact that the Over and Terminer Court had found an indictment against Stokes, when, without a word, Stokes rose hurriedly from his seat and left the room. Stokes, on leaving Delmonico's, at once proceeded to the Grand Central Hotel, where, by some means, he had ascertained Fisk was to call, and passing through the private entrance ascended the stairs. Fisk soon after drove up in his carriage to the ladies' entrance passed through the outer door, and asked the doorkeeper if Mrs. Morse (his mother-in-law) was in, and was answered in the negative. He then requested the doorkeeper to see if her daughter was in, and on his being answered yes, they both passed up stairs, Fisk in advance. Up seven steps from the street there is a small landing. Reaching this, Fisk happened to glance upward and there saw Stokes standing at the head of the stairs with a pistol in his right hand. What then took place has already been detailed.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 7, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer with northwest winds and clear weather is probable for Monday from Alabama to Texas and Missouri; threatening weather and possibly light rain or snow will extend from South Carolina to Lake Michigan and northeastward, reaching New England Monday evening. Following the area of high barometer that now covers Upper Canada and the Middle States, easterly winds prevail on the Lakes and northeasterly winds veering to the southeast on the Atlantic coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night, except possibly on Lake Erie.

The steamer Sam. J. Hale's position on the falls at Louisville is unchanged. All the undamaged freight has been removed to the wharf boat at New Albany. The Falls Pilot is removing the wet freight. There is little hopes of getting the Hale afloat again.

# EUROPE.

## BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Excitement in the French Assembly—Prayers for Monarchical Restoration.**

PARIS, January 7.—There was an uproarious scene in the Assembly yesterday, occasioned by the reading of a large number of petitions praying for the restoration of the monarchy. Some of the petitions wanted Count De Chambord and others Count De Paris for King. The presentation of their rival claims excited partisans of both princes to frequent demonstrations, while the Republicans and Radicals made a noisy opposition throughout the reading, which was frequently interrupted. The election of Victor Hugo is considered almost certain. It is said that his return to the Assembly will defeat the pending motion for the transfer of the seat of government to Paris, and that the monarchists and enemies of Thiers were secretly in favor of his election. The Assembly has elected Presidents of fifteen of the Bureaus; all but three are Conservatives. The Bishop of Orleans is President of the Bureau of Education. The select committee of the Assembly, appointed to consider a method of forming a new constitution, have made a report which rejects the plebescitum and declares it the duty of the National Assembly to make a constitution.

PARIS, January 7, Midnight.—Vautrain has defeated Victor Hugo for the French Assembly by a large majority.

# IOWA POLITICS.

## THE CONTEST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

### Harlan Damaged by His Defense.

DES MOINES, January 6.—The contest for United States Senator by the friends of Allison, Wilson and Harlan has been very spirited today. Nearly all the members of the Legislature have arrived and been thoroughly canvassed by the friends of the different candidates. The friends of Allison are confident of victory and say that they would be willing to submit the question to a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to-night. Harlan's friends still claim that they have seventy-nine votes, eighteen more than is necessary to nominate, while disinterested parties give him but thirty-nine. Harlan's defense, which he claims was wrung out of him by his friends, has had a very damaging effect upon him, as he has lost a number of votes by it that were pledged to him before it was issued. Dignity and school-boy rhetoric, with the old maxim exemplified in this address, that "the King can do no evil," has been a poor reply to the many charges of fraud, peculation and irregularities that have been made against him by the Republican press of this and other States. His friends now admit that he has seriously damaged his prospects by this address, and they are striving to regain the lost ground. The Legislature convenes on Monday at 12 o'clock. Each House will effect a temporary organization, and Governor Merrill will deliver his bienial message. On Wednesday the Houses will meet in joint convention to canvass the votes cast at the last general election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. On Thursday the inauguration of Governor Carpenter will take place, and it is probable that the Republican caucus to nominate United States Senator will be held in the evening.

# NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

In Philadelphia last week, there were 230 deaths from small-pox, about the same number as during the previous week. There is a falling off of 100 in the number of new cases reported.

It is reported that Cespedes, President of the Cuban Republic, accompanied by his sub-Secretary of War and another person, left the island on the 14th of October, made his way to Jamaica, and thence to Curacoa, where he now lies very ill.

The coal miners at Nelsonville, Ohio, engaged in a riot on Saturday, during which several pistol shots were exchanged. A police force from Columbus arrested twenty of the ringleaders. The difficulty had its origin in trades-union matters.

At St. Louis Saturday Lydia Thompson received a costly diamond bracelet from Grand Duke Alexis, who attended the entertainment given by her troupe Saturday night.

Mrs. Hanssman, of Terre Haute, Indiana, was so badly burned by the explosion of a can of kerosene yesterday morning that she died last evening.

There is a prospect of an anti-rent war in Chicago, parties occupying city property as temporary business places, under permits from the authorities there, refusing to pay for the privilege. The Mayor will issue a proclamation notifying them that unless they liquidate, the police will be instructed to remove them and their goods.

The freight depot at Lebanon Junction, Ky., was demolished on Friday by the explosion of a keg of powder. The explosion threw a man working in the building forty yards, but not seriously injuring him.

The wool product of California last year aggregated 22,187,188 pounds.

It is stated that the employment of Chinamen on the Western Division of the Union Pacific Road has not been a success. During the blockade it was demonstrated that they have not the necessary strength and endurance.

The engineers of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad are locating the route from Lodi to Milwaukee for a new road.

The city election at Covington, Ky., on Saturday, resulted in the election of seven Democrats, two Republicans and one Temperance candidate as Councilmen.

The new water works at Covington, Ky., will cost $4,500,000.

**ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.**

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, January 7.—River twenty-three feet six inches and slowly rising; suspension bridge space forty-eight feet six inches; Newport bridge seventy-six feet. Snowing and drizzling during the day with a prospect of rain to-night. Departed—Allegheny Belle and barges and Jno. Kilgore, New Orleans. Twenty tows of Pittsburgh coal arrived. The Sam. J. Hale was insured in the Globe, Fireman's, and Western Union, of Cincinnati, and the Allegheny and Peoples of Pittsburgh to the amount of $2,500 each, and in the Boatman of Pittsburgh for $3,000.

**Cairo.**

CAIRO, Ill., January 7.—Arrived—Paulina Carroll, New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Mary Houston, Louisville, 10 P. M.; Warner, New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Alice Dean, Cincinnati to New Orleans, St. Lake, 2 P. M.; St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Sampson, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; R. C. Gray, Arkansas River, 4 P. M.; Andes, Evansville, 4 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 7 P. M. Departed—Mary Houston, New Orleans, 11 P. M.; J. N. Kellogg, New Orleans, 7 A. M.; Jno. Lumsden, Nashville, 11 A. M.; H. C. Yeager, New Orleans, 11 A. M.; Alice Dean; New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Andes, New Orleans, 7 P. M. River has risen eighteen inches. Drizzling rain all day; evening warm.

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, January 7.—Port List: Cloudy and cold. River rising. Arrived—Kate Kinney, Louisville and Belle of Memphis, Departed—City of Helena, Helena; Anna J. Lockwood, Red river.

# CITY MATTERS.

## NARROW ESCAPES.

### A Runaway Accident---Several Persons Injured.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the outer portion of Penn street was the scene of an accident which, by a miracle, did not result fatally. A couple of carriages, one of which was empty and the other occupied, and were returning from a funeral when the horses took fright about the corner of Forty-Fourth street and Penn avenue and ran away. They proceeded at a rapid gate as far as the forks of the road when the front carriage collided with a buck-wagon, on which were riding James McKern and his wife of Birmingham. The horses fell to the ground, and the carriage was wrecked, while the horses attached to the second carriage plunged into the wreck and soon all was a mass of ruins. The people in the vicinity at once went to the rescue of the injured and speedily extricated them from their perilous position. The drivers of the two carriages escaped with but slight injuries, but the occupants of the first carriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bohn, their child and another lady were all more or less injured. Mr. and Mrs. Kern, who were on the buckwagon suffered considerably. The gentleman had his arm broken just below the elbow, and his wife had her hip bone broken. Some of the injured were taken to Blackburn's adjacent store, and others to the grocery establishment of Mr. Tencates, on the Avenue. Drs. Miller, Kearns, Blackburn and Clarke attended to them, after which they were conveyed to their several homes. One of the horses of the second carriage was killed by the accident, while three vehicles were almost totally wrecked. The carriages were the property of Charles & Peebles, livery stable proprietors in Allegheny. How the injured escaped with their lives is to be wondered at.

### Officer Attacked.

Last evening a messenger called at the Mayor's office and demanded that some policemen be sent to a brothel, on Second avenue, where some young men were raising a disturbance. In response to the summons Officer Irving and Detectives Moon and Ruch visited the place, but on their arrival found all quiet. There were three men in the house, but the officers saw no violation of the law sufficient to warrant them in arresting them. When the officers left the house the young men referred to followed them, and had just reached the pavement when one of them struck Mr. Moon a heavy blow on the face. The man was at once arrested and taken to the station house, where he gave his name as Wm. Stewart, and deposited $50 for his appearance for a hearing this morning.

### Accidents.

James McManus fell down the steps leading to a cellar on Thirty-third street, on Saturday, and broke his arm at the wrist.

James Bradford fell from the platform of car 33, Citizen's Passenger Railway, on Saturday, when one of the wheels ran over his left leg, fracturing it. Dr. Clark attended to the injured in each case.

# CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

*Condition of the City Finances.*

On Saturday, City Controller McGowan concluded his report of the receipts and expenditures of the city funds during the month of December, 1871, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Diamond Market | | $ 2,572 70 |
| Fifth Ward Market | | 11 80 |
| Streets | | 609 25 |
| City Weigh Scales | | 84 41 |
| Weighing Coal | | 62 77 |
| Allegheny Wharf | | 90 45 |
| Monongahela Wharf | | 847 49 |
| Interest | | 503 21 |
| Water Bonds issue of 1871, sold | | 21,200 00 |
| Lot Regulating | | 75 00 |
| Vehicle Licenses | | 3 25 |
| Special tax 1869 (old city) | $ 275 00 | |
| City tax, 1869 | 1,093 81 | |
| Business tax, 1869 | 400 20 | |
| Water rents, 1869 | 614 81 | $2,383 82 |
| Water department, (fer-rules, &c) | | 288 00 |
| City tax, 1870 | 2,814 62 | |
| Business tax, 1870 | 947 84 | |
| Old city special tax, 1870 | 769 25 | |
| Water rents, 1870 | 5,804 42 | —10,426 11 |
| Carpenter alley, grading and paving | | 64 44 |
| Plum alley, grading and paving | | 2,254 87 |
| North street, grading and paving | | 501 00 |
| City tax, 1871 | 1,713 60 | |
| Fire tax, 1871 | 1,141 43 | |
| Old city special tax, 1871 | 497 08 | |
| Lawrenceville special tax '71 | 194 57 | |
| Water rents 1871 | 3,682 90 | |
| Business tax, 1871 | 1,082 57 | —8,312 15 |
| Bank alley grading and paving | | 1,671 85 |
| Whiteside alley grading and paving | | 2,402 22 |
| Poplar alley grading and paving | | 1,711 45 |
| Old avenue grading and paving | | 129 29 |
| Mulberry alley grading and paving | | 854 17 |
| Fifth avenue market | | 46 50 |
| Locust alley grading and paving | | 749 12 |
| Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railroad | | 200 00 |
| Revenue received in December | | $ 57,818 62 |
| Balance in Treasury December 1st | | 127,358 39 |
| Total | | $185,177 01 |

Disbursed on Warrants in December ..... $131,972 66
Taxes refunded ..... 193 84 — 132,166 50

Balance in Treasury Jan. 1, 1872 ..... $53,010 51

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest | $68,605 23 |
| Salaries | 4,708 30 |
| Printing | 157 20 |
| Fire Department | 4,715 87 |
| Police | 9,781 61 |
| Water Works | 5,896 27 |
| Streets | 5,146 91 |
| Diamond Market | 426 03 |
| Monongahela Wharf | 166 34 |
| Allegheny Wharf | 128 83 |
| Contingent Fund | 2,213 66 |
| City Property | 138 75 |
| Finance Fund | 34 55 |
| Sinking Fund | 536 78 |
| Fifth Ward Market | 25 00 |
| Boards | 3,472 25 |
| Surveys | 1,004 55 |
| Water Extension | 14,216 79 |
| Street and Sewer Improvement | 10,016 44 |
| Fifth Avenue Market | 510 00 |
| Total | $131,972 66 |
| Taxes Refunded | 193 84 |
| Balance | $132,166 50 |

# BOARD OF HEALTH.

*Meeting on Saturday Afternoon.*

The Board of Health held a regular meeting on Saturday afternoon. Members present: Messrs. McCandless, Edwards, Fleming, Hays, Allsetz, Gilmore, House, and President Gross in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Health officer presented his report for December, showing the number of nuisances abated to have been 145; notices issued 154; permits granted 28. The receipts from permits and other sources were $18; expended during the month $28; leaving a balance of $117 on hand.

During the month 173 cases of small-pox were reported, 33 were sent to hospitals, 8 died and were buried by the Board, 2 places of business were closed during December.

The births reported were 316 in November, and 247 in December. Report accepted and filed.

The report of Mr. Lindsay, Meat Inspector, was read. The same number of shops had been visited as in the previous month. During the month two lots of dressed hogs, three lots of pork, one of fish, and three calves had been condemned as unfit for market. Accepted and filed.

Mr. Edwards moved that the Meat Inspector confer with the Health officer and City Solicitor Drake Alexander, relative to ascertaining what, if any additional legislation is necessary to make the office of Meat Inspector more effectual. It appears under this official has no power to condemn diseased livestock as well as diseased meat. The motion was adopted.

A bill of $683.40 from Mercy Hospital for the month of December was presented and ordered to be paid.

The Health officer reported ten deaths during the week from small-pox. Forty-two new cases had been reported to him, and ten had been received in the hospitals.

On motion of Dr. Gilmore the salary of the physician of the Board was increased $300 for additional services to small-pox patients during the past year.

The Board then adjourned.

*The Fire Alarm Telegraph.*

The excellent manner in which the business of the Fire Alarm Telegraph has been conducted during the past four months must be attributed to the admirable manner in which Capt. Fullwood manages the affairs of the office. Although the duties of the Superintendent and his able corps of assistants are not of the most arduous, nature, yet they require the most careful attention, and during the present administration they have certainly received it. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Northman and other attaches of the office, have ever been faithful to the trust reposed in them, and at all hours of the day and night have been found on duty ready to sound "the dread alarm." A number of new fire boxes are being placed in position, and after the removal of the tower bell to the cupola of the new City Hall, our fire alarm telegraphic machinery will be as perfect as could be desired.

A report of the fires which occurred during 1871 is now in course of preparation, which will show the losses, insurance, &c., and which cannot but prove interesting to our citizens. From it we glean the number of fires during each month of the past year: January 18; February, 9; March, 16; April, 33; May, 15; June, 17; July, 11; August, 6; September, 12; October, 8; November, 13; December, 10. A total of 169. Of these, 59 occurred A. M., and 110 P. M. When completed the report will be very valuable.

# PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**Pittsburgh Opera House.**

To-night Mr. Edwin Adams will commence a week's engagement at the Pittsburgh Opera House, appearing in one of John Brougham's latest dramas, the "Red Light." Mr. Adams has always been popular with the Pittsburgh public, and it is to be hoped that his present visit will be liberally patronized and encouraged by the management. Mr. Adams will appear as *Ned McDermott*; Mr. Gotthold as *Paul Maynard* and Mrs. Ellsler as *Carrie Steele*. The piece is said to be an interesting one, and will be put upon the stage with new scenery and effects.

**Fifth Avenue Opera House.**

Mr. Johnny Thompson will appear to-night and every night during the week at this Theater in a new "highly sensational" drama, by the inexhaustible McClosky, entitled "On Hand," in which he appears in some half a score different characters. In the course of the performance Mr. Thompson will introduce impersonations of the people of all nations, not excepting the heathen Chinee. The piece is replete with sensational scenes, startling effects and thrilling sensations.

**Trimble's Varieties.**

Manager Aims announces for this week a host of new stars, among them Moss, and Mlle. Senyah the trapeze performers; the favorite Harry Brown, sensational balladist; Miss Carrie Avery and Mike Vernon. In addition to these, most of the old favorites remain.

**Italian Opera.**

The second night's performance of Italian opera by the Strakosch-Nilson Company was greeted by a meagre house. The performance was, perhaps, as meagre as the audience. With one or two exceptions the artists sang to good means first-class, and the latter part of the third act of "Fra Diavolo" was about as completely muddled, if not murdered, as ever a performance could be. Strakosch's two nights' opera season cannot be written down as a success.

**Mark Twain.**

On Thursday evening next the celebrated humorist, Mark Twain, will deliver his characteristic lecture, "Roughing It," at Library Hall. The reputation of the lecturer is so general that there can be no doubt he will be greeted by a crowded house.

*Not the Place.*

It is a well established fact that neither the lock-up, the jail nor the poor house is the place for the unfortunate victims of *delirium tremens, mania potu* and kindred diseases, yet almost daily, cases of this kind come to the notice of the authorities. When the Legislature passed the act establishing a work house in Allegheny county, if we mistake not, there was a special provision that one portion of the building should be known and used as the "Inebriate Department." This section has not been built yet—nor from present appearances, is any particular haste being made toward the erection of the inebriate department. The reason, for this state of affairs would be very acceptable to the public just at present. As matters stand now there is no asylum for the unfortunate class of sufferers referred to. Some are of opinion that because the victim of rum brings his sufferings upon himself, any place is good enough for him. This is a very inhuman view of the case. When man becomes helpless our laws must certainly provide for him. Not long since Mayor Callow sentenced a confirmed inebriate to the Work House, and Superintendent Cordier refused to receive him, but an order from Court soon made the Superintendent accept the case. The poor house is no place for a raving maniac, yet, of late, the Guardians of the Poor have been pressed, more from a sense of right than justice, to shelter such cases. Now that the legislature is about to convene it is to be hoped that the Workhouse commission will be afforded an opportunity to explain on what grounds they refuse to admit confirmed inebriates, and when the special department allotted to such cases will be completed.

# A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

*A Coalboat Crew Fasten their Lines to a Railway Track and Upset a Passenger Train.*

Saturday morning, about seven o'clock, a singular accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, near Jack's run. The towboat Keystone, belonging to McCloskey & Co., and having in tow six or seven barges of coal, stopped in that vicinity early in the morning, and the barges were made fast to a telegraph post on the opposite side of the railroad track, the cable being drawn under the rails of both tracks. One of the barges got aground, and the tug in attempting to get off, pulled the rails a considerable distance to one side. The Cleveland and Wheeling train going west came along a moment afterward, and the engine, tender three passenger coaches, and two baggage cars were thrown from the track against the embankment on the upper side, but no one sustained any injuries. The engine was soon got on the track again, the passengers put in the two remaining coaches and taken back to Allegheny city. The strain upon the lines had caused the displacement of one of the rails, the spikes having been pulled out. Had the train not been checked up, the destruction of life and property would have been great. A number of trains were delayed by the accident. Such stupidity as that evinced by the crew in fastening their lines to a railroad track, ought to be severely punished.

# EXPLOSION OF AN OIL TANK

*An Engineer on the Allegheny Valley Railroad Killed.*

Saturday afternoon, about two o'clock, an oil tank in the vicinity of Foster's station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, caught fire and exploded, and killed the engineer of a train, Mr. J. Thomas Bennett, who happened to be close by at the instant the explosion occurred. The train was on its way down to the city, when the engineer, on approaching Foster's station, saw a huge volume of smoke shoot up from an oil refinery at that place. The engineer stopped his train, and in company with a conductor and brakesman, walked down to ascertain if it would be safe to pass. They found a large oil tank on fire, and in a few moments a fearful explosion followed. Mr. Bennett was struck by a fragment of the tank and almost instantly killed. The conductor and brakesman were also injured somewhat. The remains of the young man were brought to the city and conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 101 Grant avenue, Allegheny. He was twenty-seven years of age and unmarried, and was highly esteemed for his excellent traits of character.

## CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

READ the Controller's monthly report.

LAST week of the Gettysburg painting.

BUSINESS at the Central Station House is dull.

A FEW roosters still await claimants at the Mayor's office.

THE Grand Army Fair promises to be a grand success.

THE fifth company of Greys will soon have their new uniform.

THE waters of Suke's Run, at last, flow through the new sewer.

COUNCILS will meet this afternoon, at two o'clock, for organization.

THE mud on several of our streets has been loaded into piles—and left there.

THERE were particularly large audiences at the churches yesterday.

HON. JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor elect, will take the oath of office to-day.

THE marriage of J. B. Heard & Co. vs. the City is anxiously looked for.

THE responsibility of the city for the action of its police is being speculated on.

THE Nilsson opera troupe appears at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, this evening.

MR. JOHN THOMPSON will be "On Hand" at the Fifth Avenue Opera House this evening.

OUR SENSATIONS—The McCabe Wife case, "Through fire," Nilsson and, now, a lady billiardist.

ROBERT VAN WINKLE M'WADE commences an engagement in Albany, N. Y., this evening.

THE alarm of fire from box 57, Green street and Center avenue, on Saturday morning, was false.

THE Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company are going to place one horse cars on their road.

WM. H. MILLER, who tried to hang himself in the lock-up, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days.

EACH branch of the new Council will have two members of the Board of Guardians to elect for the present year.

EDWIN ADAMS will be received to-day by the "Union" Republican association, of which he is the honorary president.

JOSIAH COHEN, Esq., is to adorn a chair at the meetings of the Central Board of Education during the present year.

IT is rumored that the Nilsson Opera Company will shortly return to our city. Tears would not flow liberally if they didn't.

IN the Common Pleas court, on Saturday, Mr. Edw. C. Mathews, late of Mercantile Appraiser, had the oath of office administered to him.

WHY was the Pleasant Valley turn-table put down in front of the Custom House at the early hour of two in the morning? Was it a chartered provision?

THE revenue collections in the 22d District, for the month of December, were $71,223 16. Of this amount, $25,800 were from spirits, and $20,000 from tobacco.

MR. WM. DOUGLAS, who made such an efficient member of the Board of Guardians in former years, should be re-elected by Councils for the ensuing term.

THE change of grade on Smithfield street, as suggested in the COMMERCIAL, the other day, is now being made under the direction of Commissioner Hunter.

A NUMBER of boys were arrested yesterday, for building a fire on the hill side, above the Union Depot. They will be disposed of by Mayor Brush this morning.

THE news of the Fisk tragedy at New York created a great deal of talk on the street, yesterday. As a general thing public opinion was greatly against the assassin Stokes.

CAPT. JOSEPH H. PORTER, son of the late Israel Porter, a well known river man, died at Evansville, Ind., a few days ago. Mr. Porter was a resident of Shousetown.

THE argument before Register Gray in regard to the Abe will case was to have come off on Saturday last, but the attorneys were busy in the other courts and the matter was postponed until next Saturday.

AT the meeting of the officers of the Eighteenth division, on Saturday evening, the Committee on Transportation reported that such officers as desired to attend the convention would be conveyed on the 7:30 train, Monday evening, at half rates.

MISS. GREENAWALT, wife of Capt. Greenawalt, of the steamer Messenger, was struck by the tongue of a wagon, Friday evening, while crossing Sixth avenue, knocked down and severely injured. She was conveyed to her residence on Chartiers street, Allegheny.

THE REV. JOHN G. BROWN preached his valedictory sermon in the First United Presbyterian church, Sandusky street, Saturday morning, to a large audience. The reverend gentleman has presided over this congregation for over twenty-five years.

AS the first of February approaches the Mayor elect is being pressed to announce his police appointments. As the "slate" has not been fully made up the names of the successful candidates for guardians of the peace will not be published for some time yet.

REV. JOHN GILLESPIE, of the East Liberty Presbyterian church, was presented, on New Year's day, with a purse of $2,500, and his wife with a purse of $50. The money to the pastor was to liquidate a mortgage on his house. A handsome present worthily bestowed.

AN institution for the reception of discharged convicts, and their support until they can find employment, is now talked of in the community. The managers of the Workhouse, and other philanthropic citizens, are discussing the project, and Mr. Kelly has offered a site for a building.

ON Saturday, Mrs. Mary McNamara made an information against Michael Borland, Benjamin Dermen and Patrick Sutton, charging with committing an aggravated assault and battery upon her husband on last Christmas day, in a saloon in Allegheny. Borland was arrested and gave bail for a hearing to-day. Warrants are out for the others.

CHRISTIAN LEUTZKINS, a resident of Lawrenceville, died suddenly on Saturday morning, of hemorrhage of the lungs. His wife discovered him breathing heavily at an early hour in the morning, and he soon after expired. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered according to the fact stated. He was fifty-four years old, and leaves a wife and five children.

ACCORDING to the Auditor General's report, County Treasurer Denniston paid the following amounts to the State during the last fiscal year: Tavern licenses, $37,139 47; retailers' licenses, $12,441 40; theatrical, etc., $1,148; billiard rooms and bowling saloons, $1,234 75; eating house, etc., $6,240 30; peddlers, $434 10; brokers, $2,237 96; distillery and brewery license, $1,672 70. Register Gray paid $15,457 25 collateral inheritance tax.

On Saturday evening the examination of Mr. Chas. Armstrong's buildings with the new consolidated gas took place. There were a large number of gentlemen present, all of whom, in connection with the general public, are interested in the cheap gas movement. Over three hundred burners were supplied and the gas burned beautifully. Gas Inspector Smith made several tests of the fluid and stated that its illuminating value was equal to nineteen candles and that it was as safe and free from explosive qualities as any other gas now manufactured.

IT is now explained that the question of the liability of the city to pay the tax of twenty-five cents per thousand feet on the 12,500,000 feet which the gas company has contracted to furnish the city free of cost, is still pending—having gone to the United States Supreme Court on a disagreement of the Judges of the State Supreme Court, two of the latter favoring the view that the city is not liable, two dissenting, and the other (Agnew) not voting. Issuance of his being a stockholder in the gas company. The gas company claims under a clause of the revenue law which authorizes them to "add the tax to the contract price" where contracts had been made with municipal corporations. But the city holds that the gas company is bound to furnish the stipulated amount "free of cost."

**Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits** and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Perro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

# THE COURTS.

**Criminal Court—Judge Collier.**

Saturday was sentence day in this Court. The following defendants were disposed of:

Wm. Oliver, for burglariously entering and robbing the store of Knorr & Sons, on Liberty street, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and three months.

Charles Croft, convicted of stealing a horse from Samuel Gast, of McClure township, was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and six months.

A. L. Gibson, who stole a coat from J. Simonton, was sentenced to the workhouse for eighteen months.

Wm. Speilman for stealing clothing, a pistol and razor from Fred. Raghan, was awarded a stay of one year at the workhouse.

John James, convicted of the larceny of a quantity of metal from the American Iron Works, was sent to Claremont for ten months.

Jacob Sigel, who committed an assault and battery on H. Steinhauser, was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

The jury in the Myers-Updegraff case is still out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

*Commonwealth against*

| | |
|---|---|
| Frederick Myler, | John Fritz, et al., |
| Sarah Casey, | Jerry Lyons, et al., |
| Wm. Divine, | John McGarney, et al., |
| Ed. Fairburn, | Andrew Burt, |
| Mary McKinsey, | Eliza Catson, |
| David Coffey, | Frank Ketterle, |
| Michael Fox, et al. | |

**Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.**

The argument list was taken up in this court on Saturday. Following is the

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

128. (O. L.) Citizen's Oil Refining Company vs. Kountz.
108. Francis vs. Connolly.
110. Wray, Jr. vs. McClelland.
111. Walter vs. Lafferty.
113. Schumacher vs. Werner.
114. Harris vs. Laurin.
115. Logan vs. Patton.
124. Hall vs. Gordon & Wright.
127. McGovern vs. Lanahan.
122. Bolton and wife vs. Graff.

**District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.**

The argument of counsel in the case of Jas. B. Heard & Co. vs. the City of Pittsburgh were concluded on Saturday. This morning the Court will charge the jury.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

4. (N. L.) Smith et ux vs. Drake et al.
9. Young vs. Tschuddy.
14. Moore vs. Miller.
16. Hannon vs. Brown.
17. Bush vs. Harrison, adm'r.
19. Woodford vs. Elliott et ux.
20. Woodford vs. Chamberlain.
21. Woodford vs. Carlisle.
91. (O. L.) Gazzam, trustee, vs. Robson et al.

On Saturday Judge McCandless, of the United States District Court, accompanied by Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, S. C. McCandless, Esq., and Marshal Murdock, left for Erie to hold the regular term of the United States Court at that place.

# ALLECHENY.

## ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A REGULAR meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held to-morrow evening for the purpose of electing city officers.

SYLVESTER HEYL was before the Mayor yesterday morning on two charges, one for disorderly conduct in a saloon in the Ninth ward, and the other for resisting the officers. In default of fifty dollars fine, he was committed to the Workhouse for ninety days. George Dickson was committed for a similar term on a charge of disorderly conduct.

A YOUNG man named James Walker, employed at the Pittsburgh gas works, met with a severe accident yesterday afternoon. About four o'clock he was engaged on a water tank at the works, when he missed his footing and fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and sustained injuries which may prove fatal. He was picked up and carried to his boarding house near by, and Dr. Sutton summoned. Upon examination it was discovered that his right arm and one of his legs were broken, and it is supposed he sustained severe internal injuries. He also received severe bruises about his body. The unfortunate man is about twenty-five years of age and unmarried.

# OBITUARY.

*The Death of Dr. Thomas F. Dale.*

Dr. Thomas F. Dale, an old resident of this city, died yesterday morning at two o'clock, at his residence on Western near Allegheny avenue, after an illness of nearly two months. The cause of his death was a carbuncle which appeared on the back of his neck on the 23d of November last. Three days after its appearance he was compelled to give up his practice, and was confined to his bed. It began to grow worse, and no hopes were entertained for his recovery until about two weeks ago, when he showed signs of improvement. In a few days, however, erysipelas developed itself in an unusually severe form, when he sank rapidly and died as above stated. Dr. Dale was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in the year 1808. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and while in attendance at the University was an office pupil of the celebrated Dr. Chapman. He moved to this city in the year 1829, since which time he has been in active practice except three years. In 1865 he gave up his practice and moved near Tarentum, on the West Penn Railroad. In the fall of 1868 he returned to the city and resumed practice. He entered into partnership with Dr. Sutton, under the firm name of Dale and Sutton, and opened up an office in Robinson's Row,